ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA -- PAGE 16

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Established 1887

Poland to Use Armed Forces In Crackdown on 'Anarchy'

By John Darmon New York Times Service
WARSAW — Premier Wojciech
Jaruzelski told parliament Thursday that he had instructed the
army and police to crack down on
leaviessness and anti-Soviet servicilawlessness and anti-Soviet activi-

Gen. Jaruzelski also asserted that the fate of the nation depended to a considerable extent on the policies to be adopted by the Soli-darity union at the second phase of its national congress beginning Saunday in Gdansk.

He called on the union to isolate

itself from the enemies of Socialism to join the government in implementing economic reform and to recognize the supreme rationale of Poland's alliance with the Soviet

The general's speech, mingling threats and appeals, seemed to cap a weeklong government campaign to pressure the union to adopt a more moderate course and back away from political-sounding resohitimus that characterized the opening of the congress earlier this

The campaign followed a binstering message from the Soviet Union that all but ordered the gov-ernment and party to take radical steps to end what Moscow saw as a politically inspired campaign of rabid anti-Sovietism.

The message provoked a debate at the highest level of the Polish Communist Party, inside the Politburo, over whether or not to declare a state of emergency, which would allow the imposition of martial law. Moderates, including the party leader, Stanislaw Kania, prevailed, and the leadership decided instead to issue stern warnings and strike an uncompromising

stance in dealing with the union. In his speech to the Seim, which opened a two-day parliamentary session, Gen. Jaruzelski was applauded when he said he had instructed the minister of internal affairs, who heads the seinternal affairs, who heads the se-curity apparatus, to take steps to Solidarity chapters have also been end "anarchy" and anti-Sovietism. The ministry will be supported by specially detailed army forces, the

The Associated Press

dead Turkish guard, a police offi-

Earlier, one of the Armenians.

ed political asylum, and the com-mandos released Kaya Inal, a vice

flown to France.

cer at the scene said.

ed in the chest.

Armenians Kill Turk

And Hold 25 in Paris



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

He continued: "An end must be put to the disregard for legal norms, to the deepening anarchist tendencies, to the hooligan unbridiedness, to anti-Soviet and anti-

Worker Self-Management

The parliamentary session will consider a sensitive issue, a new law on worker self-management in tories and other enterprises that has been a major bone of contention between Solidarity and the

The leadership of Solidarity offered a compromise Tuesday that would permit the government to appoint directors in certain enterprises and the union to appoint them in others. Each side would have the right to appeal the other's appointment to binding arbitration by a court.

The compromise, however, drew some criticism Thursday from re-gional Solidarity leaders, and it was not at all certain that it would passing resolutions condemning what they call pressure tactics by both the government and the Sovi-

Gen. Jaruzelski's speech also painted a grim economic picture. He said that industrial production had fallen 13 percent in the past eight months compared with the previous year, that export capacity had diminished and that rationing would have to be extended. A particular problem, he said, was a continuing decline in the supply of meat and black-market sales that affect 20 percent of the meat that should have gone to state purchasing centers.

[In New York, Solidarity opened its first overseas office Thursday, Reuters reported. The movement said the specific aim of the bureau would be to establish a close relationship with U.S. unions. Its 35-year-old director is Zygmunt Przetakiewicz, a journal-

Soviet Paper's Accusation

MOSCOW (UPI) — The news-paper of the Soviet Union's statecontrolled labor unions charged Thursday that Solidarity had become "a Trojan horse of imperial-ism" in the Socialist world.

The newspaper, Trud, also as-serted that Solidarity criticism of the Polish Communist Party was unconstitutional. It was the second straight day in which the Soviet press has suggested that Solidarity's actions are illegal.

"Having brought about a split in the Polish trade union movement and seeking to place it onto the road of betrayal of the ideals of Socialism and turn it into a Trojan horse of imperialism, the adventu-rists and provocateurs from Solidarity conceived an intention to spread that beyond the boundaries of Poland," Trud said.

The article was mainly devoted to deploring the results of the first part of Solidarity's national congress in Gdansk earlier this month. The Russians have focused on one particular resolution of the con-gress, calling for the establishment of independent unions in other Soviet-bloc countries, as the object of an increasingly intensive and vitrolic propaganda campaign.



Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., left, speaking with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, during their discussions at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York.

Reagan Settles on \$16-Billion Cut In '82 Budget, New Tax Measures

WASHINGTON — President Reagan decided Thursday on a mix of \$16 billion in budget cuts and tax measures intended to raise \$3 billion next year as his prescrip-

tion for keeping on course toward a balanced budget by 1984. Amid unusual secrecy, the president worked on his new budget formula just hours before spelling it out in a nationwide broadcast. He pulled back the curtain briefly to let representatives of the nation's governors have a look.

They reported that the president planned a 12-percent across-theboard reduction of most federal spending plans for fiscal 1982, which begins next Thursday.

Gov. Richard Snelling of Ver-mont, chairman of the National Governors Association, said the president would propose increasing tax revenue by \$21 billion over the next three years "by closing

He offered little detail but said one change would involve revising the system used by defense contractors to figure their profits for projects lasting several years. He that change is expected to raise \$3 billion in fiscal 1982.

Gov. Snelling said \$7 billion of the \$16 billion in cuts would come from grants to the states, both those in which specific uses are or-dered by the federal government and so-called block grants under which the states have greater latitude in spending plans.

Gov. Snelling, a Republican, called the amount a "very, very dramatic further reduction" and said he would work against the budget cuts.

Gov. James Thompson of Illi-nois, another Republican, confirmed earlier reports that the Social Security cost-of-living increase due to go into effect next July, at a cost of \$2.9 billion, would be "un-

But he said cost-of-living increases for food stamp recipients and some weifare programs would be subject to the 12-percent across-the-board reduction along with other programs.

However, cost-of-living boosts in Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Medicaid would not be affected by the 12-percent reduction, he said.

The governors said the politically popular revenue sharing program, under which local govern-ments receive funds from the federal government without stipulation on how they can be spent, would be subject to the 12-percent cut. Some had feared it would be

In his fifth speech on national television since taking office, Mr. Reagan was expected to cling to his targets of keeping the 1982 deficit at \$42.5 billion and balancing

U.S., Russia Set Fresh Talks on **Europe Missiles**

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service NEW YORK — The United States and the Soviet Union announced Thursday that talks on limitation of medium-range nuclear forces in Europe would resume in Geneva on Nov. 30.

The announcement, issued simultaneously in New York and Moscow after a meeting between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, said that "both sides believe in the importance of these negotiations for enhancing stability and international security and pledged to spare no effort to reach an appropriate

Nonetheless, U.S. officials made clear they do not expect an early breakthrough to agreement in such talks. Among the complications is the issue of intercontinental strategic arms, on which no early negoti-ations are in sight. (On Wednes-day, an assistant U.S. defense secretary, Richard N. Perle, said the administration would approach the Russians within the next six months about starting new strategic arms limitation talks.)

Unresolved Issue

Thursday's U.S.-Soviet an-nouncement did not say whether the two sides have even agreed on the medium-range weapons to be covered - an unresolved issue in preliminary discussions late last

The U.S. negotiating team, the announcement said, is to be head-ed by Paul Nitze, a former deputy defense secretary, a member of the SALT-1 negotiating team and a strong critic of the SALT-2 arms limitation treaty that was negotiated but not ratified.

Heading the Soviet team will be Ambassador U.A. Kvitsinsky, the announcement said.

The start of the new round of theater nuclear force discussions comes almost exactly two years after NATO ministers voted to deploy medium-range missiles while at the same time seeking negotiations with Moscow on controlling their numbers. The Soviet Union, Mr. Haig has said, now has about 270 of these medium-range missiles — SS-20s — deployed in East-ern Europe. Under NATO's plan, ater nuclear force missiles - 108 Pershing-2 rockets and 464 Cruise missiles - in Western Europe by

Thursday's announcement of the Geneva discussions was the only tangible agreement expected by U.S. officials from the four hours of talks between Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko on Wednesday afternoon. Another meeting is scheduled Monday.

Sketchy Description

U.S. officials gave only the sketchiest description of the Haig-Gromyko discussions. Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said they had discussed "the broad principles surrounding U.S.-Soviet relations" and "touched on a number of international issues."

Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko met with only interpreters present for two hours and 50 minutes in the

office of Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, at the U.S. Mission, Later the two were joined by their advis-ers for one hour and 15 minutes

Mr. Fischer said the meeting was "frank and businesslike." Mr. Gromyko did not characterize it. Mr. Haig declined to speak to re-porters as he left the mission.

All indications from U.S. diplomats were that Mr. Haig's presentation of the basic concerns of the U.S. administration followed the lines of President Reagan's letter to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, which was dispatched from Washington on Monday and pre-sented through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on Tuesday. According to the rendition of the letter made public in the United States, Mr. Reagan attached "particular concern" to two aspects of recent Soviet conduct:

 An "unremitting and compre-hensive military buildup over the past 15 years" that exceeds Soviet defensive needs and "carries disturbing implications of a search on the part of the Soviet Union for

 The "pursuit of unilateral advantage in various parts of the world — through direct and indi-rect use of force in regional conflicts," especially involving Cuban forces and arms.

Mr. Gromyko, in a UN General Assembly speech Tuesday, charged that the United States was staking a claim to "military superiority" and that Washington rather than (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

INSIDE

Stocks Reeling

Share prices continued to fall in London, where one analyst said the exchange's "utter con-fusion" was fed by pessimism about the economic policies of both the British and the American administrations. Page 13. Prices on Asian bourses also fell, and concern about U.S. economic policies was seen as a factor. Page 14.

Latin America

With an abundance of natura resources, Latin America is attracting ever-increasing amounts of development funds. But beavy debt and soaring inflation — along with the element of political instability - tend to make investors cautious. A special sup-plement on banking and finance in Latin America appears on Pages 7S-11S.

TOMORRO W

Hail Bartok

Centennial celebrations for the composer Béla Bartók reach a high note in the next few weeks in his native Hungary. An appraisal of the composer, ethnomusicologist and pedagogue appears tomorrow in Weekend.

child who had been shown at the window by one of the Armenians. Messages from the commandos, also released in Beirut by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liber-

Inmate Abandons

His Fast in Ulster

BELFAST — An Irish Republi-can prisoner in Belfast's Maze prison, Bernard Fox, abandoned his hunger strike Thursday after being told he had no more than five days to live, the IRA said. He began his hunger strike 32 days ago as part of a campaign for

greater privileges in prison.

An IRA statement said that Mr. Fox, 30, who is serving a 10-year term for possession of explosives and bembing a hotel, decided to drop his fast after being told that a blockage in a tube to his kidneys would cause premature death. Mr. Fox's decision to accept medical aid left seven prisoners re-

ation of Armenia, gave a deadline of 11:30 p.m., more than 12 hours after the attack started, for the PARIS - A four-man Armeniar freeing of the prisoners. But the deadline passed with negotiations "suicide squad" shot its way into the Turkish Consulate on Thursapparently still in progress.

day, killing a security guard and threatening to kill 25 hostages un-The commandos threatened to blow up the offices and kill all the less all Armenian "political prisoners" in Turkey were immediately hostages if the demands were not met. Police sources and a Turkish Embassy spokesman had said ear-About eight hours after they lier there were some 40 hostages, seized the central Paris offices, they handed over the body of the as did a hostage shouting from a window. But a police official an-nounced Thursday evening, after repeated contacts with the terrorists, that 25 persons were being

wounded in the shoulder by police fire, gave himself up and demand-A spokesman for the Turkish Embassy in Paris quoted Ambassador Adnan Bulak as saying: "We consul, who was seriously woundwill not negotiate with terrorists. That is Turkish government poli-They also released a 3-year-old

Others Evacuated

The spokesman said there were no Armenian political prisoners in Turkey, although there were "ex-treme right and extreme leftist political prisoners." After the assault the police evac-

nated all the other occupants of the building, about 70 persons. Some of them climbed down from the second and third floors on ladders put up by the police. The police also evacuated buildings facing the consulate on Boule-

vard Haussmann in the 8th Arrondissement not far from the Avenue des Champs-Elysées. First reports said there were three guerrillas, but informed sources later said there were four. The police said that when they first approached to ask if negotia-

nade was waved at them behind a They also said initial reports that two French policemen were held were incorrect. They said two (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

tions were possible, a hand gre-



A guerrilla of the Armenian Secret Army held a pistol on a weeping hostage in the window of the Turkish Consulate in Paris on Thursday. He asked the police to let journalists come to the sidewalk below to receive a message from the commandos.

U.S. Document Hints **MX May Be Canceled**

By George C. Wilson Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon leaders told the Air Force last week to assume that President Reagan would scrap the MX land missile, build a fleet of B-1 bombers and put a fence of AWACS warning aircraft around the continental United States.

The assumption about the MX cancellation was for budget-planning purposes. Mr. Reagan has yet to make his decision on the future of the controversial missile. But the Pentagon planning underscores how far Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has gone to find an alternative to the missile.

Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci in one set of secret instructions told Air Force planners to assume that the MX would be replaced by a version of the Navy Trident-2 submarine missile, saving a total of \$33.2 billion in the five-year period of fiscal 1983 through 1987.

At the same time, Mr. Carlucci continued, research should go forward on other ways to base intercontinental ballistic missiles such as the MX, including burying them deeper in the earth to withstand nuclear blast and stationing them aloft in giant aircraft.

Paper Exercise

Some Air Force leaders dis-missed Mr. Carlucci's instructions as a paper exercise, predicting Wednesday that Mr. Reagan would end up building 100 MX missiles to be rotated among 1,000 cement garages on government land in Nevada. But they acknowl-edged that neither Mr. Weinberger nor Mr. Reagan has informed them that this option has been

Other government officials said Mr. Weinberger is still fighting for "common missile" option: an Force-Navy version of the Tri-

dent-2 already under development. Mr. Weinberger told the House Budget Committee on Wednesday that the MX decision has "virtualbeen made and will be announced by the end of the month. Mr. Weinberger has warned that

trying to deploy the MX as the Air Force recommended — 2,000 mis-siles spread among 4,600 shelters in the valleys of Nevada and Utah would bring an avalanche of lawsuits that would delay the missile's deployment. And this would come at a time when Soviet warheads have become so accurate that they could destroy today's arsenal of U.S. land missiles,

which are stationary underground. Gov. Robert List of Nevada, in letter to Mr. Reagan released Wednesday, said he wished to reiterate his "emphatic opposition to any MX deployment in Nevada." Earlier, the governor had indicated his state would allow the missile deployed there if the U.S. governent said it was absolutely vital to

national security.

As a further hedge against the destruction of U.S. land missiles. the Pentagon has earmarked \$1 billion for the Air Force's anti-ballistic-missile research in fiscal 1983

Mr. Carlucci's instructions also told the Air Force to assume for budget-planning purposes that Mr. Reagan would start building a fleet of B-1 bombers in 1983 with \$300 million, aiming toward having the

where he wants to go on air defense. Documents circulating in the budget offices of the Pentagon confirm that the Reagan administration wants to erect a tighter warning net against incoming bombers and missiles, even though experts have said in the past that this is a losing proposition.

The Pentagon's new strategic

Saudis Helping Meet U.S. Treasury Payroll

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON - A senior Treasury Department official has acknowledged that for seven years, first ones ready to fly by 1986.

Clearer than Mr. Reagan's future course on the MX and B-1 is

Saudi Arabia has reimbursed the
U.S. government for the salaries of
a number of department employ-Saudi Arabia has reimbursed the U.S. government for the salaries of

> This led a House subcommittee chairman to question whether the Treasury employees may have divided loyalties and constitute "a potential fifth column" in the deparlment.

> Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal Democrat of New York, raised the questions in an exchange Wednesday with Marc E. Leland, assistant Treasury secretary for international affairs, at the closing session of a hearing on the adequacy of the government's monitoring of the multibillion-dollar investments being made in the United States by members of the Organization of

Petroleum Exporting Countries. Mr. Leland listed 38 Treasury employees whose salaries, starting as early as June, 1974, have been reimbursed by the Saudi Arabians and who provide procurement, technical and other help in the United States and in Saudi Arabia. In the three fiscal years starting in 1979, he said, these employees received \$3.581.500 in Saudi-retributed as being the said. bursed salaries.

Rep. Rosenthal said he believes the reimbursements violate a 1978 law that, the General Accounting Office has said, requires the employees to be paid out of appropriated funds. A Treasury Depart-

ment spokesman disagreed, telling a reporter that the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 "specifically authorizes" federal agencies to be reimbursed for technical assistance to foreign governments.
Under this and similar author-

izations, numerous agencies in-cluding the Corps of Engineers have openly provided reimbursed services to many countries. Iran and Saudi Arabia among them: but the sensitive Saudi reimbursement of Treasury employees had drawn little if any public notice.

An objection more fundamental than Rep. Rosenthal's came from Laurence H. Tribe, a professor of constitutional law at Harvard University, who cited the Constitu-tion's requirement that "without the consent of Congress." a federal employee cannot accept a financial benefit "from any king, prince, or (oreign state.)

Even if Congress had not enacted the 1978 law, Mr. Tribe said in a telephone interview, "I would have grave doubt that the Constitution would permit the practice." Rejecting Treasury's defense, he said it is "clear that Congress has not given its consent. The Constitution needs consent. Plainly, we don't have it here."

At the hearing of his Commerce, Consumer and Monetery Affairs Subcommittee of the House Goverament Operations Committee. Rep. Rosenthal asked if the arrangement was an "apparent, al-

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

U.S. Officials Puzzled by Sadat's Revelation of Aid to Afghan Rebels

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Many senior government officials here are puzzled as to why Egyptian President
Anwar Sadat said in a television interview that the
United States had been secretly buying old Sovietmade arms from him and slipping them to rebels
(ighting Soviet forces in Afghanistan)

fighting Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

There has never been official confirmation of the operation, and the fact that it now comes from a major pro-Western head of government has left much of

The U.S. effort, led by the Central Intelligence Agency, to help supply the Afghan resistance has always been labeled top secret, although several news stories, based on accounts supplied by unidentified sources, have reported on the operation.

Mr. Sadat made his comments during an interview

with NBC News in Cairo. Soon after the Russians intervened in Afghanistan in December, 1979, "the

United States sent me airplanes and told me. 'Please

open your stores for us so that we can give the Afghanis the armaments they need to fight, and I gave the armaments," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat said the arms were of Soviet manufacture supplied to Egypt prior to 1972 — before Mr. Sadat threw the Russians out of Egypt.

On Feb. 15, 1980, The Washington Post reported that the United States was covertly slipping weapons, mostly Soviet-made small arms, to the rebels across the Pakistani border. The Soviet presence helped to disguise the weapons' origin, and the arms were avail-

able in countries such as Egypt. In the interview, Mr. Sadat said he continues to supply arms and will do so "until the Afghanis get ...

e Soviets out of their country." In Washington on Wednesday, sources who declined to be identified said there is only speculation as to why Mr. Sadat gave official recognition to the opera-

Some thought it simply a result of getting too expansive in an interview. Others saw it as perhaps Mr. Sadat's way of demonstrating that Egypt, too, has a strategic relationship with the United States, just as the Reagan administration recently announced the United States has with Israel.

In another view, Mr. Sadat, highly praised through-out much of the West as a leading world statesman and man of courage, faces domestic political prob-lems and may simply have felt frustrated and wanted to show the extent of his involvement in matters re-

Some sources said they assumed the Pakistanis would be the most vexed at Mr. Sadar's remarks. Pakistan has borne the brunt of many problems in the wake of the Soviet intervention, including an influx of millions of Afghan refugees and constant pressure from Moscow not to allow its territory to serve as a conduit for rebel arms.

and the second of the second o

comment on Mr. Sadat's remarks.

MOSCOW (Reuters) - President Sadat's disclo-

sures about U.S. weapons supplies to Afghan rebels show that American demands for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan are hypocrisy, Tass said Thursday.
Tass said Mr. Sadat had badly let down his friends in Washington and made clear to all Americans why

the Soviet military presence was needed in Afghani The agency said Mr. Sadat had effectively confirmed that the United States, along with Chine, was waging a battle to overthrow the Kabul government, and this, it said, fully explained why Moscow had "come to the assistance of the Democratic Republic

Japan Decides to Let Arafat Make First Visit, Probably Next Month

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service

TOKYO - in an apparent policy change, the Japanese government has agreed to allow Yasser Arafat. the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, to make his first visit here, probably next month. The decision reflects Japan's overwhelming dependence on the Middle East as a source of oil.

Tarnio Amau, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Thursday that if Mr. Arafat comes to Japan he is expected to meet with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

"It seems to be quite likely he's coming here sometime in October," the spokesman said. But Mr. Amau said that Mr. Arafat would come to Japan on the invitation of a group of parliamentarians headed by former Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura, not as a

guest of the Japanese government. The possibility of an Arafat visit has been a subject

The Associated Press

soldiers of beating 20 Iranian pil-

grims at the holy city of Medina

early Thursday and complained that Iranians bearing portraits of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

were being turned back by the

warned pilgrims not to bring in po-

litical propaganda could not be

reached for comment. An official

at the Iranian Embassy in Jidda

said a Tehran Radio report on the

Iranians were injured and that 12

Shiite Unrest

The Saudi royalty, facing unrest

among the minority Shiite sect in

the Sunni-dominated kingdom, has

been nervous about Ayatollah Khomeini's call for exporting Iran's Shiite brand of Islamic revo-

The Iranian minister of Islamic

guidance, Abdolmajid Moadikhah,

Iran that the dispute started over

rituals at the holy shrine.

Shiite-Sunni differences in Islamic

described as cripples because of in-

juries received during the revolu-

tion against the shah, were arrest-

ed for kissing the tomb of

Mohammed. The practice is a Shi-

ite ritual but alien to the Saudi Ar-

rests, chanting "God is great!" and

the baton-wielding Saudi soldiers

moved into the mosque, according

to Mr. Moadikhah's account. "The

(Continued from Page 1)

most shocking conflict of interest?" "No," Mr. Leland replied.

their loyalty" the legislator asked.

the United States-Saudi Arabia

Joint Commission on Economic

Cooperation, set up seven years

ago by then-Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Crown

Prince Fahd to aid the Saudi Ara-

bians in investing their huge oil

revenues. "They are U.S. nationals." he said. "They owe their loy-

reimbursably by a foreign govern-ment," Rep. Rosenthal said, "To

whom do these people owe their

"I don't know," Mr. Leland

"Think about it," the congress-

"I don't think the issue arises,"

the Treasury official answered. "They are U.S. citizens, and therefore owe their loyalty to the Unit-

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man said. "You're a lawyer."

And their salary is being paid

alty to the Joint Commission."

said.

Mr. Leland said they worked for

Saudis were nervous because they rators were beheaded.

Riyadh Helps Meet Payroll

At U.S. Treasury, Aide Says

"To whom do these people owe paid by a foreign government."

Other Iranians protested the ar-

abians and Sunni Moslems.

He said two franians, whom he

said in a telephone interview from

Tehran Radio claimed that 20

beatings overstated the incident.

required nospital treatment.

Saudi officials, who have

Saudi Arabians.

BEIRUT - Iran accused Saudi

Iran Accuses Saudis

Of Beating Pilgrims

are not used to this sort of thing, the way we here in Iran are," he

He complained that the Saudi

Arabians had turned back about

80 Iranians headed for Medina as

well as an Iranian television crew.

He did not say what the intent of

the TV crew was but said those pil-

grims barred entry were carrying

Khomeini's Picture

Iranian Islamic revolution," Mr.

Moadikhah said. "All pilgrims

who go from Iran wish to take the

imam's [Ayatollah Khomeini's]

picture and messages to give as

The Tehran newspaper Kayhan accused the Saudi Arabians of sin-

gling out Iranians among the mil-

lions of Moslems making the pil-

A source who did not want to be identified, and who recently re-

turned from Medina, said confron-

tations between Saudi security

men and rowdies among foreign

pilgrims at the holy sites were a daily occurrence." Diplomatic

sources have reported that security

precautions this year are tight and

In November, 1979, about 700

armed Islamic zealots held the

Grand Mosque at Mecca, Islam's

holiest shrine, for two weeks and

issued statements denouncing the

chambered mosque, killing 117 of

the zealots; 127 security men and

than 500 other people were report-

are being paid by the U.S. govern-ment ... the United States is

Exchange at Hearing

The following exchange, here slightly abbreviated, followed:

ests are they working on behalf

Rep. Rosenthal: "Whose inter-

Mr. Leland: "On behalf of the

Rep. Rosenthal: "Then why

don't we pay them directly?"
Mr. Leland: "Well, because the

Saudi Arabians have offered what

Mr. Leland: "Not that would

Rep. Rosenthal: "I think the So-

A key area of dispute is Treas-

ury's practice of lumping together all Middle Eastern OPEC mem-

bers' investments in the United

States while listing the investments

of other countries separately.

Treasury policy is never to identify individual investors, Mr. Leland

said, noting that in the OPEC

countries the government is often

Rep. Rosenthal suggested that with the Saudi-paid employees, "You have a potential fifth column

in the Department of Treasury,

and you have reasons for not re-porting the totality of Saudi Arabi-

an investment in the United States."

Toll at U.S. Hotel Hits 113

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Kan. - E.O.

Gerster, a 63-year-old dentist, has died from injuries suffered in the

collapse of two skywalks at the

Hyatt Regency Hotel, raising the number of deaths from the July 17

disaster to 113, the University of

Kansas Medical Center an-

viets would go for that."

the exclusive investor.

bring us a billion dollars worth of

ment ... the U being reimbursed."

U.S. government."

benefit is to us."

Saudi forces stormed the multi-

pilgrims also died, and more

and. "They

unprecedented.

Saudi royalty.

"We feel there is a fear of the

pro-Khomeini materials.

of debate in the Japanese government since late last Amau said Japan "probably ... shall say no" if Mr. year, when Mr. Kimura visited Mr. Arafat in Beirut Arafat requests an upgrading of the PLO office to full and invited him to Japan. Mr. Kimura heads a group of more than 100 parliamentarians in the League for Japanese-Palestinian Friendship, an informal group of mainly conservative members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

the second absorber at the second of the sec

Mr. Arafat at first said he would not come to Japan unless the government invited him, Mr. Kimura said in an interview early this year. But he softened his position, saying he would come provided that he could meet Mr. Suzuki.

'Not a State or Country'

up an office here in 1977, opened the way for the Arafat visit. The PLO office in Tokyo, headed by Fathi Abdul Hamid, does not have diplomatic status. At a news conference with foreign reporters, Mr. "The PLO is not a state or country or government,"

said Mr. Amau. The invitation to Mr. Arafat comes at a time when Japan is moving toward closer ties with Arab nations, pecially Egypt. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is to visit Tokyo in November for the first time.

There have been press reports that Japan will offer aid worth nearly \$150 million to Egypt during the visit. Tokyo has given nearly \$900 million in credits to

Egypt in recent years.

Japan's interest in the Middle East reflects the role that Arab oil plays in this dynamic industrial economy. With Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates already Japan's main oil sources. Tokyo appears to have concluded that better relations with the PLO will lay a foundation for understanding with the more radical Arab regimes.

"Japan today depends on the Middle East for about 70 percent of its total energy consumption," said Masao Sakisaka, a government economist. And, he added, the foundation of "the present 'affluent society' ... is extremely weak."

Naohiro Amaya, a former top trade official, pre-dicted recently that U.S. oil supplies will dwindle in 10 years and that Soviet oil flows will run down in 14 years, but that the Middle East can maintain production for half a century.

And Japan's energy needs are expected to soar. boosting oil imports. Experts say that energy needs are expected to surge from the equivalent of 376 million tons in oil in 1977 to about 950 million tons by

"It is imperative for this country to establish closer ties with those [Arab] nations through economic and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges, to say nothing of diplomatic efforts," said Mr. Sakisaka.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Egyptian and Israeli Negotiators Outline Goals The Associated Front

CAIRO — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegates, hoping to revise long stalled autonomy talks, said Thursday they would seek agreement on "understandings and principles" during lower-level meetings during the next four months.

The modest objective set by the two days of talks here appeared to far short of Israeli hopes of speeding agreement on a self-rule plan for 12 million Palestinians living in Israeli-occupied lands.

"The ministers established as their initial and immediate objective, me

excluding other avenues, an agreement on understandings and principles toward the implementation of the frameworks agreed on at Camp Da. vid." a statement said. Another meeting was scheduled for Oct. 21 in

Namibia Draft Is Ready, Western Nations Say

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. - Five Western countries appropries Thursday that they have drafted a set of constitutional principles & signed to clear the way for the independence of South-West Africa.

Details were not disclosed, but the United States, Britain, France West Germany and Canada said the plan was "likely to secure the coas." dence of all concerned." The announcement said the plan would be

presented to the parties concerned in October. Thursday's meeting followed talks in Zurich this week between senior South African officials and Washington's assistant secretary of state less African affairs, Chester A. Crocker. The Western countries have long been trying to secure implementation of a plan for the future of the territory, a former German colony ruled by South Africa in definance of United Nations resolutions.

Pakistan Bans an Afghan Resistance Meeting The Associated Press

QUETTA. Pakistan — Pakistan banced a meeting here Taunday of Alghan tribal leaders who were trying to organize anti-Soriet lighter independently of the often-feuding insurgent parties based in northern

We give them shelter but we cannot allow the Afghans to take as

"We give them shelter but we cannot allow the Aighans to taking political activities," a government spokesman told Western repares. About 600 Afghans were present when 100 riot police surrounded them and a local magistrate declared the gathering illegal.

About Quotus Khan, an organizer, charged that the Afghan mile year ties conspired with local officials to sabotage the jurga, or tribel source. The major parties have had excellent relations with the Pakistan government, but friction between the groups reportedly has lot to main bloodched within Afghanistan bloodshed within Afghanistan

Belgian Ex-Minister to Explore Cabinet Crisis Shound Press Int.

BRUSSELS — King Bandouin Thursday asked Willy Caes, depay premier in the outgoing Social Christian-Socialist coalition, to explore the possibilities of solving the three-day-old Cabinet crisis.

Mr. Claes, a Flemish Socialist who also was economics minuster in the

government of Premier Mark Eyskens, does not have to try to form a new Cabinet. A Royal Palace announcement said the king asked him in "analyze all the elements of the political, economic, social and hadgetary simution and to submit his conclusions concerning the formation of a new government or the dissolution of parliament. If parliament is di-

solved, new elections will have to be held within 40 days.

The crisis broke out Monday when French-speaking Societies assisters started a boycott of all government work, demanding absolute proprity for a comprehensive plan to finance the recovery of the along Cockerill-Sambre steel combine in Wallonia.

Court Says Pope's Assailant Was Part of a Plot The Associated Press

ROME -- The court that convicted Mehanet Ali Ages of trying to kill Pope John Paul II said Thursday it believes the Turk was past of a plot and called on state prosecutors to track down his account

But the Court of Assize, in its legally required 50-page report giving reasons for sentencing Mr. Agest on July 22 to life in prison, admitted that it had no evidence of who might have ordered him to kill the pope. The shooting of the pope on May 13 "was not the work of a del

ideologue or a criminal who did everything by himself," the court wrote. "He was the fruit of a complex plot orchestrated by hidden made interested in destabilization. But ... the evidence gathered has not permitted the state to discover the people behind the conspiracy....

Gandhi Urges Foreign Pullout From Cambodia

United Press International JAKARTA - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India on Thursday stressed the need for a withdrawal of foreign forces from Victionics occupied Cambodia but defended Indian recognition of the Cambodian

Mrs. Gandhi, on a 17-day Asian and Pacific tour, made the remarks at a news conference after a meeting with Indonesian President Salaria. India's recognition of the Hanoi-backed government in Cambodia is a sore point with Indonesia and its four partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

She said, "We are convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate tension through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the avereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region."

Mitterrand, at First Press Conference,

PARIS - President François Mitterrand, in his first news conference since coming to power, called on the French people Thursday to rally around him and create a "national élan" for making his Socialist progam the law of the land.

proposals, which are expected to breeze through the Socialist-controlled National Assembly in the

In an apparent attempt to calm concern that has also reached the middle classes, Mr. Mitter-rand pledged that his government will undertake no nationalizations, other than those already announced, before legislative elections scheduled in five years. In addition, he said the government plans no increase in taxes next year on top of

But the thrust of his remarks was that the Socialist program is going to be enacted despite the protests from the right, and that, consequently, all

"Working together and national élan - this is

declared, "France has a role to play, for inself, but also in Europe and the world — for Europe and the world. Many peoples on this earth are looking at France. For many of them, it represents a

After a review of his government's actions since taking over four months ago, Mr. Mitterrand said: "Of course, much remains to be done. I have the means to do it. Neither the time nor the will is lacking for me to carry out my promises."

He added later: "I am not here to please every one. The rules of the game are set for a long time. at least until the next legislative elections in five

Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy put the final touches to the nationaliza-tion bill in Wednesday's Cabinet meeting. School-uled for submission to the assembly on Oct. 8, it

calls for nationalizing five major industrial firms and 36 private banks with deposits over a catoff level of about \$185 million.

Two steel companies are also being nationalized by changing their heavy debts to the government into shares, giving the government majority the takeover of three more industrial groups with

first public response to the Socialist plans charged Wednesday that the result will be higher inflation and still more unemployment because of what he called "incoherent policies."

Gromyko complained that the viet-Japanese talks on overall po-

U.S., Russia Set Talks on Europe Missiles

Moscow is intervening in its own interest in nearly every corner of

About the only conciliatory note was Mr. Gromyko's declaration that the Soviet Union is seeking "normal businesslike relations"

Similarly, the U.S. summary of the letter to Mr. Brezhnev said Mr. Reagan described "his desire for a constructive relationship with the Soviet Union that will lead to a

free and more peaceful world community.

pressed a willingness to engage in

ready, and he seemed eager to get on with serious negotiations," said a British diplomat familiar with the Carrington-Gromyko meeting. Lord Carrington spent more than half of the 100-minute meeting probing for some give in the Soviet position on Afghanistan, which he called "the principal obstacle to East-West relations" at present, a British official said There were no histrionics, there

United States is so slow in getting

was not a quarrel but there also was no movement," the official Mr. Sonoda, who was seeking some sign of Soviet willingness to consider Japan's claim to the Sovi-

et-occupied islands just north of the Japanese island of Hokkaido. received no encouragement on this

mitted to record the first minutes of the meeting. Mr. Haig said, "read your bibliography last minutes evidently meaning Mr. Gromyto's biography. "I hadn't realized you'd started in 1943." Mr. Gromyko quickly corrected Mr. Haig noting that his caree began in 1939 — when he joined

Afghanistan

the U.S. alfairs section of the Forcian Ministry. In 1941, he was as signed to Washington as compeler of the Soviet Embassy. In 1943, the year cited by Mr. Haig Mi. Gronnyko became ambassaku to the United States. At that point Mr. Hair was a student at the United States.

litical issues, which had been sus-

pended since the intervention is

Mr. Gromyko, who has been foreign minister since early 1957, received recognition of his long ty from Mr. Haig

Within earshot of journalists ad

Japan's government, which allowed the PLO to set

From Agency Dispatche

JIDDA - Saudi Arabia said Thursday it

might reject American-made AWACS radar

planes if the aircraft were stripped of their

dio, a spokesman for the Saudi armed forces said the deal was being held up because of

Saudi insistence that the planes be fully

Kuwaiti newspaper that the kingdom had

agreed to American conditions on the sale of

the radar planes, which can provide early

warning of an attack by air. The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Qabas had said the Saudi Ara-

bians were ready to go along with the deal

even if the aircraft were stripped of sophisti-

'Zionists' Are Accused

cial equipment was, but there have been re-

ports the Airborne Warning and Control

Systems planes would be stripped of some

radar components that are used to jam the

the AWACS of their sophisticated equip-ment, the deal would have been concluded a

"If Saudi Arabia had agreed to stripping

radar systems of incoming planes.

The spokesman did not say what the spe-

The spokesman denied a report in a

In a statement broadcast by the state ra-

sophisticated equipment.

cated equipment.

Saudis Say AWACS Must Have Special Gear

long time ago without any obstacles," the compete against the United States for the spokesman said in a statement published by the official Saudi press agency. "But the kingdom's determination to obtain this type of early-warning aircraft, with the comm cations and control systems it contains, is

what has provoked the resentment and fear of the Zionist and other hostile forces." Israel says the planes would threaten its security. The Reagan administration is facing strong opposition in Congress, which can block the deal.

U.S. officials have said that some of the most advanced equipment for coordinating ground or ground-to-air attacks would not be included in the Saudi AWACS, partly to allay Israeli fears. Some of the gear is so so-phisticated that it is not supplied to Washngton's European allies.

The planes carry equipment that can detect aircraft attacking from more than 200 miles (320 kilometers) away, compared with about 20 miles for ground radar.

British Make an Offer

In New York, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Thursday that Britain would willing to supply Saudi Arabia with Nimrod reconnaissance planes if the American sale fell through. But he said London would not

Baghdad.

Although the basic design of the Hawker Siddeley Nimrod is more than 15 years old, a new model has recently been produced spe-cifically for European defense.

Israelis Angry TEL AVIV (AP) - Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office declined to comment on the offer made by Lord Carrington, but an official who declined to be named said the proposal was a cause of "anger and more

The official said the British plane could "endanger Israel's security" even though it is less sophisticated than the planes Washing-

ton wants to sell to Saudi Arabia. The official said Lord Carrington's offer came as no surprise in view of what he called

Britain's pro-Arab policy.

The aviation reporter for the newspaper Yediot Ahronot wrote that the Nimrod could scan a radius of hundreds of miles for military movements in the air and on the ground. But the paper said it lacked the con-trol equipment that permits the AWACS to function as an airborne command center in

fication to lay the rumors to rest,

Mr. Verts sought to reassure King

Hussein, who, in an interview ear-

lier this week, showed increasing

nervousness about where the

Reagan administration stands on

the basic issues underlying the

"The Reagan administration, like its predecessors, is strongly committed to preserving the

unique and enduring character of

Jordan," said the American state-

ment given to the king. "The Unit-

ed States remains committed to

Jordan's stability, territorial integ-

nity and security. We believe that a secure Jordan, under your leader-

ship, will continue to be a moder-

ate force in the region and contin-

to counter Jordanian concern

about Mr. Sharon's remarks re-

mained to be seen. Though many

Jordanians believe that Israel

topple the king without U.S. ap-

proval, many others, including members of the government, say

they are not so sure. They say Mr.

Sharon has always been unpredict-

able and that Israel, as it did in

Baghdad, is not beyond acting on

its own without consulting the

Whether that would be enough

ue its commitment to peace."

Middle East conflict.

King Hussein Is Reassured of U.S. Support

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service AMMAN, Jordan - The United States has taken the unusual step of saying it "remains committed to Jordan's stability, territorial integrity and security" in an apparent move to allay Jordanian unease stemming from persistent sugges-tions by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel that Jordan, and not the Israeli-occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip, should be the homeland of the Palestinians.

ed wounded. The surviving conspi-Jordanian officials have been concerned since remarks were made during the summer by President Reagan to four Arab ambassadors in Washington that apparently were misconstrued and reported to King Hussein as veiled American support for Mr. Sharon's provocative proposal, ac-Pressing harder, Rep. Rosenthal cording to U.S. officials here. said, "In your building you have American nationals who are being

A Feasibility Study

clusion was a reference by the president to the effect that the real issue was one of Palestinian refugees, not Palestinian land. The U.S. reassurances were per-

sonally given to the Jordanian monarch Wednesday by Ambassador Richard Veits.

The American statement of sup-

What apparently led to this conthe parts of Arab Pale pied by the Israelis since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

that developed a special life of their own in this desert kingdom of 2.2 million people, heightening a national sense of insecurity that has mushroomed since Israeli

to those who know him well, is actually studying its feasibility. The reference quickly spread through Jordan as proof that the United States did not care about

port was made to offset official

Jordanian unease, expressed by the

king himself in a recent Arabic in-

terview, over Washington's posi-

tion on Mr. Sharon's thesis. The

Israeli official contends that the

Hashemite monarchy is an ana-

chronism that should be allowed

or encouraged to disappear so that

Palestinians, who make up 60 per-

cent of Jordan's population, can

Mr. Sharon has advocated such

a solution, which is contrary to the

official thinking of Prime Minister

Menachem Begin, at least since 1975. What has shaken the Jor-danians is that since becoming de-

fense minister in the summer, Mr.

Sharon has not only continued to

talk about his plan, but, according

establish their homeland there.

The reports have since been magnified into even worse rumors

"In my opinion." King Hussem was quoted as saying, "they are searching for a simation in which Israeli hegemony can be expanded to include Jordan."

Privately, King Hussein and his aides have sought to portray the interview to Westerners as a case of the king's statement being taken out of context. But U.S. officials believe that was not the case at all, prompting this week's statement by Ambassador Veits. In a prepared statement of clari-

planes flew over Jordan in June to

bomb an Iraqi nuclear reactor near

Rumors in the Middle East are

but a part of the political reality confronted by policy-makers. But what alarmed U.S. officials was

that they were apparently accept-

ed, at least in part, by the king

this concern in an interview early

this month in the Paris-based Leb-

anese weekly Al-Mostakbal in

which he spoke of there being a "plot" for an Israeli occupation of

Jordan that would allow the Pales-

tinian issue to be solved on Jor-

danian territory — presumably, he hinted, with U.S. acquiescence.

Commitment Reaffirmed

The Jordanian monarch told of

Armenians

Air Force Told to Assume Land MX Will Be Scrapped

is a reimbursable detail, and the (Continued from Page 1) blueprint calls for building 12 Air-Rep. Rosenthal: "We could get that deal from any government in borne Warning and Control Sys-tems (AWACS) sentry aircraft to the world, to put people in the Department of the Treasury or the Department of Defense. ..." patrol the borders of North Ameri-

Sophisticated Devices

The administration's new strategic program sets aside money for sophisticated devices that would be hitched to military navigation satellites in space to detect a nuclear explosion anywhere on Earth. The pursuit of nuclear weapons by governments in the developing world gave impetus to this research effort. Pentagon sources also said the

Reagan administration, in a budg-et-cutting move, has decided to retire the 52 aging Titan-2 intercon-tinental ballistic missiles between 1983 and 1987, at least five years earlier than had been planned. The Titan-2s, first deployed in

1963, are the oldest and largest missiles in the U.S. strategic arse-nal. They are liquid-fueled, and thus far more dangerous to operate than other U.S. missiles. Over the last few years, the Titans have been plagued by leaks of highly toxic fuels and two major acci-

Testimony on Cutbacks

WASHINGTON (NYT) -- Secretary Weinberger told the House Budget Committee that the Air Force would lose some B-52 longrange bombers and an Army division would be reduced to skeleton duce planned military spending over the next three years by \$13 Mr. Weinberger also said 29

ships would be stricken from the Navy. In an interview earlier this week he mentioned only 18 ships. In that interview he also said the A-10 and F-16 fighter planes, made by Fairchild Republic and General Dynamics respectively, would be revamped. He also told the Budget Committee the McDonnell Douglas F-15 fighter program would be cut back. On Thursday, before the Appropriations_subcommittee on defense, Mr. Weinberger said purchase of F-15s would be cut by a total of 54 tween 1982 and 1985.

Other reported cutbacks include terminating purchases of Franco-German Roland anti-aircraft missiles, slowing down the purchase of M-1 Abrams tanks and infantry fighting vehicles, ending purchases of KC-10 aerial tankers and reducing fleet steaming time.

Czechoslovak Youth Held The Associated Press

MUNICH - Czechoslovak border guards found a would-be refugee hidden in a truck driven by two West Germans on the Czechoslovak-West German border, police said Thursday. They said guards questioned the truckers for several bours before they were convinced the pair had not known the 18-year-old was aboard. He was handed over to Czechoslovak security police.

Mackinlay's

Hold 25 in

forces tried to intervene. The messages were signed by the

Secret Army slain on a mission. A witness who escaped from the building told reporters that the leader of the gunmen, a short, thin, bearded man, had fired shots at a Turkish security guard who tried to overpower him.

ish diplomats and government offices to avenge the massacre of Armenians by Turkish soldiers dur-ing World War I. An estimated 1.5 million Armenians were killed and

the world.

The Associated Press SESTRI LEVANTE, Italy Flash floods struck the Italian Riviera and downpours hit Venice and the Emilia region of northern

(Continued from Page 1)

policemen tried to get into the of-fices immediately after the attack but were repulsed by a burst of The messages of the organiza-tion said "all the hostages inside

· War of Vengeance

was working in his office when he heard someone shout in French, "Don't move." Then, he said, several shots were fired. Turkish students, who said they

were in the center's student service office and escaped through the

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia has been waging a war of assassina-tions and bombings against Turk-

half a million were forced to flee as The ASALA has claimed responsibility for more than 100 attacks on Turkish diplomats around

Floods Hit Italian Riviera

Italy on Thursday.

Paris Raid

the consulate will be executed" unless the demands are met, and that the building "and all the people in-side" would be blown up if French

"Suicide Commandos of Yeghia Kechichian," a cell of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Mr. Kechichian was presumed to be a member of the

The consular employee said he

windows, claimed they had heard three or four shots fired inside the

Asks Support and Moves to Calm Fears

Washington Post Service

Mr. Mitterand's appeal for support in what he called France's "greaf task" seemed designed at least partly in response to increasingly vocaferous opposition from French big business and the political right to his nationalization and taxation next few weeks.

those added this year. France - including businesses - should get in-

the conviction that every Frenchman and French-woman should have to be part of a great task," he

ownership. Special negotiations are under way to significant foreign ownership. Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, in his

(Continued from Page 1)

rather than confrontation with the United States.

Mr. Gromyko, in separate talks Tuesday and Wednesday with Britain's foreign secretary. Lord. Carrington, and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, reportedly displayed no inclination to make concessions on international issues. But at the same time he ex-

issue, reporters were fold.

At the same time, Mr. Gromsko was described as agreeing "with pleasure" to reopen high-level So

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Atlantis 🕹 🛇

Sheraton Hotel

Influx of Haitian Refugees Strains U.S. Facilities, Miami's Patience

By Gregory Jaynes
New York Times Service

With Gods

Clura In

MIAMI — Summer is the time when the sea between here and Haiti is calmest, and so most fit for crossing. Two or three thousand Haitians took advantage of the flat sea this year, packing themselves 60 and 90 and sometimes 120 into a 30-foot boat that a seasoned captain would not trust in a cartle pond. Steering for freedom, they went straight to

There are now 1.062 Haitians detained here at a former missile base on the edge of the Everglades. The base, called Krome North, has a "design capacity" of 530, which means the Haitians do not have much more space than they had on their boats.

The overcrowding has forced the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to shift 800 to a former naval base. Fort Allen, in Puerto Rico. Smaller groups have been sent to federal facilities in New York, West Virginia and Kennicky.

The summer just ending has been a loud one in Miami, with civil libertarians proclaiming the refu-ges' rights, the refugees themselves rioting at Krome, and the city growing more acrimonious over unwelcome guests competing for scarce jobs.

This was the summer of a sold-out bumper sticker that asked the "last American" leaving Miami to please bring the flag." It was also the summer that a bogus poster, based on a tourism advertisement hami's visitors to "see it like a native," showed a fetching beackcomber armed to the teeth over the legend, "siege it like a native."

Some say the feelings are part of the general mood of the country after dozens of small boats brought 125,000 Cubans, many viewed as thugs, to southern Florida in 1980. Some others criticize a national immigration policy that appears kind to people fleeing Communism, but unkind to those fleeing countries friendly to the United States. For whatever reason, the government has been tougher on Haitian arrivals than at any time in nine years, in which time 44,000 Haitians are known to have

Rush to Judgment

"What I keep in mind," said Mike Trominski, a spokesman for the naturalization service, "is that these are illegal aliens, just like Germans or French or any other nationality would be if they tried to enter this country without the proper documents. I think this has been lost sight of."

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has the miningration and reaturalization service has been careful not to use the word "refugee" during the spate of federal court action the Haitians' arrivals have triggered. The main question has been which Haitians came to find jobs and which to seek

"The government seemed bent on a new policy of "The government seemed bent on a new policy of taking care of them rather rapidly, one guesses to discourage others from leaving Haiti," said Bruce Winick, a University of Miami law professor who has sued to slow things down. "The refugees were double-timed up back stairs to avoid public hearings. I mean it was just lunacy. There were mis-

translations. They understood asylum to mean in-sane asylum. The INS was quick to infer a waiver of their rights when in fact the refugees had no idea

what was going on."

In July, the government began hearings at Krome where it contended that the Haitians, most having been picked up at sea, never technically entered the United States and can thus be excluded, a process swifter and simpler than deportation.

Attorneys for the Haitians argued unsuccessfully that Krome, a 45-minute drive from central Miami, was too far away to hold hearings.

One lawyer who made the trip anyway was Steve Forrester. "They scheduled us regularly to be in two or three courtrooms at the same time," he recalls. "On Aug. 4. I had 29 hearings going on in three courts. I had four people deported because I couldn't get there. I was literally running between courtrooms. I'd ask for a continuance of 10 days. and not get it. I'd ask for two hours. No. Ten minutes?" He said that one judge "gave me 10 minutes; the other two gave me 'a brief moment.'

A Victory

On Sept. 3, about 600 of the Haitians at Krome started chanting "liberty or death," "Miami is our country" and "set us free." They threw stones at guards; the guards threw tear gas canisters at them. Ninety-eight escaped but were caught quickly. The next day, 120 were transferred to the Federal Correctional Institute at Otisville, N.Y.

Early this month the Haitians won a victory when Judge Alcee Hastings issued a temporary re-

straining order in U.S. District Court barring exclusion hearings or deportations of Haitians not repre-

The most recent developments in the Haitian story were the government's refusal to parole detainees to sponsors or family, and a proposal to reopen an abandoned Air Force base in Glasgow, Mont., for up to 2,000 illegal aliens.

In New York, Ira Gollobin, a National Council of Churches lawyer speaking for the Haitians, said last week that he had submitted sponsorship papers for 60 of the 76 held at a former Navy prison in Brooklyn.

are not subversive," he said. "We haven't heard a peep from the INS. Here they are supposed to be economizing... and we've got over 2,500 Haitians in the pokey, costing hundreds of thousands of dol-

The proposal to move the bulk of the Haitians to Montana has been heavily criticized, mainly because of the cold, windy climate and a lack of legal counsel. The INS says that no decision has been made. The Missoulian, a daily newspaper in the region, has editorialized that the move would be brutal" to the Haitians.

In Miami, meanwhile, the chop is getting rougher out beyond the bay, but two more boats made it to shore last week. One bore 66 passengers who were in good shape because they had come only from the ahamas. The other boat had been 21 days at sea from Haiti, and as its 113 passengers gained the beach, one dropped dead from dehydration.

Weinberger Broadcast Clarified by Pentagon

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Voice of America has broadcast an interview with Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger followed by an unusual clarification, issued

by the Pentagon, of what Mr. Weinberger said.

Mr. Weinberger, who was the guest Sept. 16 on the VOA program "Press Conference USA." was questioned about U.S. allegations that the Soviet Union may be involved in use of chemical-biological warfare in Cambodia. The program was not broadcast until Wednesday.

His answers seemed to imply that the United States might be considering either revising treaties banning such warfare or develop-ing an ability to "respond in kind" as a way to deter Moscow.

Mr. Weinberger's lengthy answers appeared to surprise or confuse the reporters who questioned him.

Balancing Force

At one point, Mr. Weinberger said: "One of the things we have to do is to make sure we have some kind of balancing forces and in-deed are embarked upon the necessity, embarked upon the course that will redress this imbalance."

At another point, he said, "Possibly a knowledge that [the Russians] face retaliation in kind might be a deterrent that would prevent these things from ever hav-

ing to be used."

Asked if he were saying that U.S. participation in the convention outlawing biological warfare is under review, Mr. Weinberger said no. But he added that as the review of evidence about Soviet involvement continued this "might lead us to make some appropriate recommendations involving the existing treaties."
The United States cannot allow

one power to accumulate "mass quantities of weapons without any kind of counterbalancing deterrent." he said.

The program was to have been broadcast Saturday. A VOA spokesman said it was delayed at the Pentagon's request because the Pentagon thought Mr. Wein-berger's remarks would "anticipate" a UN debate that may take place this week on the U.S.

It is known, however, that Mr. Weinberger's remarks also caused

a stir within the State Department concerning what the defense chief said, not just when he said it. Asked if anything else would ac-company the broadcast, aired over VOA's worldwide English-lan-guage service, the VOA spokesman said the following announcement

would be included: "Since this program was recorded last week, the Defense Department has requested that the following clarification, which the sec-

retary made to members of the panel following the program, be appended to this broadcast: The U.S. policy regarding bio-logical warfare is very clear. We have renounced any use of biological and toxin weapons and remain in full compliance with the biologi-

cal weapons convention. "Secretary Weinberger refers in several instances to deterrence or retaliation in kind. In these cases, he means redressing the imbalance through the development of an adequate protective posture and the development of a modernization program for chemical weapons, the construction of the first phase of which has been approved by the president and supported by Con-



Senate Moves to Tie Salvador Aid to Reforms

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Senate has tentatively endorsed a measure that would require President Resgan to certify that the government of El Salvador was making progress in implementing human rights, economic and political re-forms as a condition of U.S. mili-

Disregarding a plea from the Salvadoran president, José Napo-león Duarte, that the conditions be inated, the Senate voted 54-42 Wednesday in favor of a biannual certification.

The measure, sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, was offered as an amendment to a proposal by Sen. Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican. Sen. Lugar's amendment would eliminate the certification

- 3

relife

proposal when it takes up the \$5.8-billion foreign aid authorization

bill again. Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, endorsed the certification concept but read into the record a letter from Mr. Duarte asking that the restrictions be deleted.

'Unacceptable Imposition'

"I hope that the Senate will recognize the conditions as an unacceptable imposition on a govern-ment friendly to the United States and fully committed to fulfill its pledge," the letter said.

Mr. Reagan, in a letter to Sen. Percy, urged the Senate on Wednesday to approve his foreign aid legislation, warning that reductions in the assistance programs requirement entirely. The Senate is expected to consider the Lugar on our foreign policy and would

endanger our national security ob-

"America today faces some of its most serious challenges abroad from the adverturism of the Soviet Union and its proxies in such areas as Southwest Asia, the Caribbean; and Africa," Mr. Reagan wrote. The foreign aid bill for fiscal 1982, which begins Oct. 1, contains

\$25 million in military aid and \$53 million in economic assistance for

Duarte Interview

WASHINGTON (WP) - In an interview Wednesday with editors and reporters of The Washington Post, President Duarte said he be-lieves El Salvador is on the road to stable democracy, but he warned outside critics of his civilian-military government that the process volves "cultural and structural

one day.'

"I believe at this moment the extreme left has lost the people, it has lost the possibility of being an alternative," he said of the leftist guerrillas. He contended that his government, backed by the military, is genuinely committed to re-form and free elections, that it is working hard to curb abuses by the armed forces, and that a growing understanding of these facts by Salvadorans is weakening his left-

The key to ending the civil war, Mr. Duarte said, is for all forces in El Salvador, including the leader of the leftist political opposition, Guillermo Ungo, to renounce vio-lence and seek elections. He insisted that the armed forces, despite their history of repression, are committed "as an institution" to holding and respecting "genuinely



President José Napoleón Duarte, in a speech at the National Press Club in Washington during his American visit, pledged to work for the success of the electoral process in El Salvador.

California Sees Victory In Fight Against Medfly

LOS ANGELES — After a month without a major outbreak of the tenacious Mediterranean fruit fly, California officials have be-come so confident of victory over the insect that they have ordered an end to roadblocks around infested zones. Also, despite the possibility of more isolated Medfly discover-

ies, the California farmers who feared a major agricultural catastrophe now acknowledge that they have brought in a harvest almost untouched by the insect.

"My guess is that we are probably going to see sales 2 or 3 percent over what we sold last year," said Baker Conrad, informa-

tion director of the Council of California Growers. The state now has so many Medfly traps, as many as 50 per

square mile in some areas, that state officials say they are confident that they can stamp out further small outbreaks quickly. The last major outbreak, on Aug. 25 in northeast Los Angeles, seems to be under control. Medfly maggets found Tuesday in a

Highway checkpoints to stop the movement of infested fruit from San Francisco Bay counties will be gone by Oct. 1, said Annie Zeller, a Medfly project spokeswoman, and no roadblocks are planned in Los Angeles

northern quarantine zone and were not considered a serious

Jerry Scribner, the Medfly projects manager, has said he will accept in principle a recommendation by the project's technical review committee that spraying stop after two Medfly life cycles have concluded. The committee estimated that one life cycle lasts

French Differ With U.S. on Third World Aid

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -France has sharply diverged from the United States, urging a large increase in aid to promote Third World development

Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, called on developed nations Wednesday to provide "tens of billions of dollars" in assistance and to write treaties to protect the prices of raw materials exported by underdevel-

On Monday, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told the General Assembly that a big outpouring of aid was "unrealistic" and that free markets offered the best route to development.

West Germany's foreign minis-ter, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, took stance midway between his French and American colleagues. He deplored what he called the "stagnation" in foreign aid but backed an open world trading sys-

The outcome after three days of speeches suggests that President Reagan may pursue a lonely path when he meets 21 other governPalestinian Rights Are Emphasized

PARIS - Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, told the UN General Assembly on Wednesday that the Palestinians have "the right to a homeland and a state," a position strenuously opposed by

Some observers said Mr. Cheysson's statement at the United Nations in New York broke new ground for the Mitterrand government, but authoritative French government sources in Paris minimized its impor-

"It is not a new position for the Mitterrand government, and Mr. Cheysson has expressed the view about a homeland and state previously," a government official said Thursday.

But the position goes beyond that of the previous French government, whose views were closer to those of the European Economic Community, the sources said. The Common Market's position agrees only to support "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

ment leaders at Cancim in Mexico next month to discuss the Third World's plight. Washington not only faces differences with Asian, African and Latin American goveraments but also with some of its

allies in the industrial world. It was Mr. Cheysson, speaking for the new Socialist government, who most strongly emphasized the gap. He said the world was gripped by an economic crisis and asked rhetorically, "Who can claim that this crisis will be set right solely by the forces of the marketplace?"

"We are living in a world with-out order, a mad world," he said. He called for "a system of interna-tional agreements" to end "specu-

lation and uncertainty. This was interpreted by Third World delegates as emphatic support for a major item on their agenda: treaties or international

cartels to raise the prices of the commodities on which many depend for export earnings.

Above all, Mr. Cheysson said, "economic renewal" in the developing world depends on "tens of billions of dollars to be injected wherever they are most desperately needed." Such aid, he argued, would lift the buying power and enlarge the markets of the poor.

The French minister endorsed other goals that the Third World hopes to reach in a "global negoti-ation" involving all 155 United Nations members. He told the developed nations to grant preferential or lower tariffs to products exported by underdeveloped countries. Some now exist, but the Reagan administration does not

Mr. Haig urged Third World na-tions to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a forum where nations exchange lower trade barriers on a more or less equal basis. A preferential tariff, favoring Third World countries at the expense of their industrial competitors, breaches this system.

Mr. Cheysson proposed an early start on the global bargaining

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Focus on Missiles in Europe

Given the truism that negotiations are preferable to war, either cold or hot, it is welcome news that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko have set a date for talks on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe. Similarly, it was encouraging to hear from Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for national security policy, that the United States will be ready in about six months to enter into strategic arms limitation talks. Both announcements should gratify beleaguered West European leaders such as West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. They will now be able to tell their left-wing opposition, "See, the United States does believe in arms control."

Barring a Soviet invasion of Poland, a major intensification of fighting in Afghanistan or something like a 1981 veersion of the U-2 incident, the theater nuclear talks will begin on Nov 30. It would be folly to try to predict the detailed outcome of such talks, but it is worth reviewing the broad outline of the U.S. and Soviet positions to try and get a feel for whether there is room for maneuver.

The United States would like the Soviet Union to remove its medium-range missiles, against which there is currently no Western counterforce. Failing that, it intends — West Germans, Italians, British, Belgians and Dutch willing — to install 464 Cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-2s in Britain and on the Continent. The Soviet Union would like to maintain its present advantage. To do this it would agree to stop deploying SS-20s, which are currently being added at a rate of about one every five days, only if the United States would agree not to deploy the Cruises and Pershings.

The Soviet Union has a substantial advantage in theater nuclear forces -- more than 31 according to "The Military Balance 1981-1982," which was just published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies. To achieve anything approaching parity, the West must either deploy missiles or persuade the Soviet Union to take out most of its SS-20s, plus older SS-4s and SS-5s and some newer short-range missiles. There is every reason to think that the former outcome is more likely than the latter.

With respect to SALT, Mr. Perle emphasized that the United States would regard negotiations as the beginning of a new process, not the continuation on one that began in the Nixon administration. He said that the United States would insist that a new treaty be verifiable and that it would seek on-sight inspection as well as verification by satellites and other so-called national technical means. The Soviet Union categorically rejected a less sweeping approach early in the Carter administration and it has always opposed onsight inspection.

Nevertheless, neither set of talks is totally without promise if the United States takes the right tactical approach. The negotiations should not be used for macho displays of anti-Soviet rhetoric. If they are, it will poison the atmosphere in Western Europe, making it politically difficult for the Cruise and Pershing deployment to go forward, thereby strengthening the Soviet position in the theater nuclear talks. At the same time, the United States should not give away something for nothing. Its stated goals in both sets of negotiations are correct and should not be compromised. If the administration proceeds in a pragmatic, nonideological way, however, there is more to be gained than lost by talk-

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Who Will Pay?

When Jimmy Carter revised his economic program yet again in March, 1980, the Boston Globe editorial had two titles. The first, an embarrassing prank, was "Mush From the Wimp." It was quickly corrected to read: "All Must Share the Burden." Thursday night, when President Reagan revises his economic program, not even pranksters will be tempted to revive the first headline.

But there is ample reason to fear that the second won't apply either. This president seems determined to march in straight lines - but at whose expense? Who will pay? Who will share his burden?

We hope that it will not, after all, be those least able to pay: poor people and distressed cities already struggling to stay affoat.

A character in "Doonesbury" recently

bragged about the Reagan program by say-"No one suffers but the poor, and they're used to it." That's not just comic-strip sarcasm. The burden Mr. Reagan has already set out is not equitably shared. For example, federal grants to cities and states account for only 14 percent of the budget, says the Joint Economic Committee of Congress — but two-thirds of the budget cuts fall on those programs. And that's before the \$16 billion in additional cuts that Mr. Reagan has ordered.

The economy is in trouble and there's no way to rescue it without pain. Mr. Reagan carned the right at the polls to try his way. And though it is far from certain he is right, grant him his assumption that the right course is to prove Washington can be trusted to push steadily toward a balanced budget. But there are several ways to do that, and the administration rejects all except one.

Probably the most obvious course is to modify the mammoth, poorly targeted new tax cut. No dice, says Treasury Secretary Regan: "Spending reduction is the only route to a balanced budget."

Then why not slow down a bit on the rapid infusions of defense spending? The Pentagon

Here is the sequence: 1) Jeane Kirkpatrick,

U.S. ambassador to the UN, while visiting

Chile, pronounces herself unaware of the

precise status of the Orlando Letelier assassi-

nation case in the Chilean courts and calls

for normalizing U.S.-Chilean ties. 2) Two

days later, the Santiago regime summarily ex-

iles four prominent opposition politicians, in-

cluding Jaime Castillo Velasco, head of the

human rights cause in Chile and the lawyer

pressing the Letelier family's appeal before a

military court. 3) A few weeks after that, the

court rejects the appeal, leaving the now-

lawyerless Letelier family unable to pursue

the lone and final legal step available for

gaining what vindication is possible in a po-

human rights and due process were big news

in the Chilean press while she was there. But

it insults her diplomatic acumen to suggest

that it never occurred to her how the govern-

ment might react to her remarks on the Chi-

Mrs. Kirkpatrick's statements affirming

lice state.

needs increases, but must they be so fast? Yes indeed, says the administration. Though he needs to cut \$91 billion in three years, the president is asking defense to account for only \$13 billion.

Another way to close the deficit would be to slow civilian spending for the upper and middle classes - by adjusting farm subsi-" dies, overgenerous automatic increases in Social Security or tax breaks for homeowners. Mr. Reagan deserves credit for trying last spring to sweep out the holy Social Security sanctum. But the political gods thundered, and he's not likely to try again.

Then what's left? If the administration is unwilling to salvage some more revenues from the tax cut, or find economies in defense increases or undo extravagance in politically popular programs, who is left to share the burden? The poor.

Anti-hunger spending is rising faster than estimated. No problem. The answer, it appears, is less money (for food stamps and pregnant mothers) — and less food (for school lunches). Why don't those welfare bums get a job? One reason is that the CETA program to create jobs is about to die. Why don't welfare mothers get married? Under new regulations, a poor man who marries a poor woman with children forfeits most ben-

In any case, all these economies are in an uncertain cause. Assume that Mr. Reagan achieves his \$16 billion in further cuts for 1982. Will that create the right kind of expectations on Wall Street? Maybe, but it's still a gamble.

Many people, who might lose only money, can afford to gamble with Mr. Reagan and can easily endorse the principle that all must share the burden. But it will be chilling if the president draws his stakes mainly from those who have nothing more to gamble with than their hunger, health and future.

lean political exile who was murdered in

Washington just five years ago. Obviously,

the Chileans weighed her every word. They

had other pretexts, all craven and arbitrary,

to exile Mr. Castillo — a political adversary of Mr. Letelier's while Chile's democracy

flourished, by the way - and the three oth-

ers. But unquestionably the military govern-

ment knew that a military court was bringing

the Letelier case along, and it could see a

window opening to get rid of it once and for

quietly, her profound personal regrets at

what she takes to be the coincidence of her

visit and the expulsions. It goes without say-

ing, she says, that this administration does

not condone any arbitrary legal process any-

where, including that which victimized Mr.

Castillo. The trouble is that too much in this

regard goes - too often - without saying by

THE WASHINGTON POST.

spokesmen for the Reagan administration.

The ambassador has conveyed to Santiago,

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Danger of Backing The Wrong Horse

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON -- President Reagan has committed the United States to the support of authoritarian regimes in developing countries on the theory that they repre-sent the best defense against Communism. But his simplisi-tic policy unwittingly en-courages the very extremists he

hopes to destroy.

A case in point at the moment is the Philippines, once the proud possession of the United States in the Pacific, whose corrupt and repressive oligarchy headed by President Ferdinand Marcos recently

received a big boost from the Reagan administration.

On a visit to Manila not long ago, Vice President Bush hailed Mr. Marcos for his "adherence to democratic processes," and that extravagant praise has since caused a serious polariza-tion of the forces in the Philip-

Opposition

Mr. Marcos is opposed by three principal groups — mod-erate politicians, left-wing radi-cals and Moslem separatists op-erating mainly in the southern islands of the archipelago.

The leftists not only denounce Mr. Marcos, but they are hostile to the United States. They have gradually been building up a guerrilla army, which now comprises several thousand recorder. thousand regulars.

The moderates are also trying to unseat Mr. Marcos. However, they want to preserve the relationship between the United States and the Philip-pines. In particular, they favor the maintenance of the U.S. bases in the Philippines as a key element in the relationship.

Formed a Front

But with the Reagan admin-istration giving Mr. Marcos its unalloyed endorsement, the moderates have rapidly been losing ground to the radicals, who are currently stepping for-ward to assert themselves as the only effective resistance move-

In time-honored Communist fashion, the radicals have formed a front organization, the National Democratic Front, in an effort to mobilize

formers meant to accomplish has

already been done. They now need

to confirm their achievement. Po-

elections are democratic elections.

The Communist Party has even opened itself to free debate and

contested elections. There is open

debate in Poland. There is no long-

er a monopoly of power. All this is

an astounding accomplishment.

A new reality has been created.

The Soviet Union still tries to deal

with Poland through the existing channels, but this is not effective

because the relevant reality now

lies outside the effective reach of

the Communist government in

Warsaw. Frustration is evident in what the Soviet Union is saying

and doing about Poland: it has found that it cannot reach what it needs to reach if it is to have an

effect upon events in that country,

laterally, to change their relation-ship with their own Communist

Union, by deliberately creating a second Poland — another, popu-

lar, Poland, with a parallel exis-tence to official Poland, with

For a long time after the war, there were Poles inside the coun-

er and in exile, who argued that it

was necessary to come voluntarily to terms with the Soviet Union,

and with the imposed Communis

system. In return, they looked for modest reforms in that system.

They considered themselves real-ists, "positivists." There was histo-ry behind their arguments. Poles

have always had to deal with the consequences of their geographical misfortune, to live between Rus-

A Measure of Autonomy

nist Soviet Union was, even before World War II, a program which

some Polish conservatives could support, as well as left-wing Poles. The conservative argument was

that since the Soviet Union was

weaker than Germany, and Po-land's survival depended upon a balance between the two, Poland

had to cast its weight with the siviet Union. Since the war, the

alistic" argument has been hat ...

alternative exists to communication

with the Soviet Union, the Wort-

ern powers having long since abus-

But for the case for positive collaboration to convince, the Soviet

Union had to concede a measure

of internal autonomy to Poland. Unless the Poles could live their

own lives in matters most import-

Repression

In the 1950s and 1960s, repeated

attempts were made in Poland to

ties there and in the Soviet Union

to grant certain internal reforms

convince the Communist authori-

ant to them, why collaborate?

ed Poland

curity.

Collaboration with the Commu-

sians and Germans.

which others now must deal.

After the War

frustrated moderates as well as Moslem insurgents under their aegis. The tactic is undercutting the middle-of-the-roaders.

Benigno Aquino, a former senator and a moderate foe of Mr. Marcos now in exile in Boston, exemplifies the gloomy prospects for his faction. "Reagan," he told me the other day, "has blown us out of the water."

The radical cause is being helped by the worsening eco-nomic situation in the Philippines. Unemployment is on the rise, and foreign investment is declining. The country is in hock to the tune of \$14 billion, and Mr. Marcos has no remedy for the economic deterioration.

Hot Cash

Wealthy Filipinos, smelling the rot, are illegally sending their money out of the country, reportedly at the rate of some \$75 million per month 575 million per month. They are contributing to the real estate booms in places like Singapore, Hawaii and California.

An investment group armed with a good deal of hot Philippine cash recently paid a record \$475 million for a piece of property in Hong Kong, Many of these affluent Philippine businessmen are intimates of Mr. Marcos, and their shenanigans are tarnishing the regime's image.

Rare Antiques

So are the activities of Imelda Marcos, the president's handsome wife. One story has it that she laid out \$6 million a couple of months ago to buy a collection of rare antiques in New York.

True or not, such tales are radicalizing students, Roman Catholic priests and others who used to believe that Mr. Marcos could be opposed legally. Hora-cio Morales is an example of the trend.

A former member of the Marcos economic staff, he disappeared four years ago, after being elected one of the coun-try's outstanding young men by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He recently surfaced as an activist in a clandestine Communist guerrilla band, ex-coriating Mr. Marcos for his

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subservience to American interests" and demanding the creation of a "revolutionary coali-

The United States gives the Philippines some \$250 million per year in military and economic assistance, and the Carter administration used the program to exert pressure on Mr. Marcos to display a measure of leniency.

Mr. Aquino, for instance, was released from jail after eight years of confinement in order to undergo a heart opera-tion in Texas. He had been ar-

rested on charges of fornenting Mr. Marcos. who declared martial law after seizing power nearly a decade ago, recently made some cosmetic changes. He lifted martial law and held an election, in which he won an indecent 88 percent of the

votes. Nobody of any conse-quence ran against him. The election was a blow to the moderates, since it gave Mr. Marcos a degree of legitimacy, and thereby intensified the appeals of the radicals, whose illicit opposition is attracting

In June, when Mr. Bush toasted Mr. Marcos, he pledged that "we stick by you and will not let you be isolated." But that is precisely the potential danger for the United States in the Philippines. おいては、これでは、「できない」というというでは、「最後のない」では、1日本のでは、「日本の

For as the situation polarizes into extremes, the United States could be isolated with Mr. Marcos or his hand-picked successor, against a growing leftist menace that the Reagan administration in administration. administration inadvertently helped to promote.

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New Reality Outweighs the Old in Poland

By William Pfaff

PARIS — No one seems to have made after the popular unrest of noticed that what Poland's rein 1968 and strikes in 1970 and 1976 were put down. Intellectuals and militants were arrested. The land's people have been given a "realists" were finally provoked to voice. Their will is felt. Solidarity's conclude that since Communist authority was unyielding, "roman-ticism" necessarily became the only possible realism. Since the state would not change, society would have to be changed despite the state. A new reality would have to be created independently of what the state did or wanted. This has been done by means of the workers' defense movement,

KOR, in the 1970s, the organization of factories and peasants, samizdat publications, the "flying university," and all the other initi-atives which culminated last year in the founding of Solidarity.

The new reality of Poland is now expressed in Solidarity. The government itself is in a dangerous situation because the new reality outweighs the old; governmental power, in important respects, has become an illusion. Government

peal for support from workers in the Soviet Union and the other East European countries. The au-thorities brought it on themselves,

tests it. If the government should seriously attempt to repress Soli-darity, it is the government which is likely to collapse. Its attempts thus far to control Solidarity have merely radicalized the movement. Official attacks during the first ses-

sion of Solidarity's congress, in

early September, provoked the ap-

authority exists so long as no one

even though no serious person within Solidarity can have thought that the appeal would prove other than a gratuitous provocation of the Soviet Union, making matters worse for everyone. Present Risk

But this is exactly the present risk. Pressure from Moscow provokes Solidarity to formulate its own demands in political language. Yet Solidarity began as a union, and its essential goals re-main domestic and social, concerned with the lives of Poland's

nomic system. When the Soviet Union insists that this is "counterrevolutionary" and amounts to a bid for political power, everything becomes more difficult — for the Soviet authorities as well as for the Poles. And while there is no romanticism today among Poles about struggle and conflict, there is fatalism.

people and the reform of the eco-

It is a fatalism that might serve a constructive purpose. The Poles know that they must get along with the Soviet Union. They have always known it. The vital ques-tion is whether the Russians understand that they also have to get along with the new Poland.

©1981, International Herald Tribune

How Presidents Trap Themselves

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — To the annals of how presidents trap themselves there should now be The Poles have been able, uniadded the case of the Glenn Engauthorities, and with the Soviet lish letter. It centers on a handwritten note from Ronald Reagan to an obscure Democratic congressman from Oklahoma —

Rep. Glenn English. The subject was a windfall-profits tax on natural gas. By promising in writing to veto such a tax, the president unnecessarily compromised one of the few good ways to master the country's basic economic problem.

Natural gas — a fuel that is odorless, colorless, easy to move and abundant provides more than 25 percent of the national energy diet. It is used extensively for res dential heating and in energy. To-tal production is about 20 trillion cubic feet annually — the energy equivalent of about 10 million barrels of oil daily.

Pricing is controlled by the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. The

act provides for phased decontrol of about 40 percent of all natural gas by 1985, with the rest never subject to decontrol. Under the Reagan administration, a Cabinet committee headed by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan unani-mously recommended complete decontrol of all natural gas over a three-year period ending in 1985. Complete decontrol of gas

would raise the price to consumers from a present average equivalent to about \$12 per barrel of oil to about \$25 per barrel. There would be an increase in the basic Con-sumer Price Index, but conservation of gas would be spurred importantly. There might be some backing away from oil into newly available and more economical gas—thus reducing dependence on foreign oil foreign oil.

Profits to the gas producers would rise by an estimated \$50 billion annually after decontrol. Some of that could be recovered in a windfall-profits tax on gas, akin to that now levied on oil.

owns 40 percent of the shares of DPMS with 60 percent owned by Nigerian interests. Thus it was DPMS that reported profits in Ni-geria this year, not IBM, which,

however, did participate in those profits as a shareholder.

All these considerations were in the air in July when President Reagan started his stretch drive for passage of the massive three-year tax reduction bill. Congressman English was one of the House Democrats - so-called boll weevils - whose vote the administration sought. Mr. English wrote the president a letter expressing the hope of producers in his district that there would be no windfallprofits tax on gas. •.
The Oklahoma congressman

was among the Democrats invited to discuss the tax-reduction bill with the president over lunch at Camp David on July 26. As the group was leaving the president took Rep. English aside and said he had read his letter and agreed with him in opposing a windfall-

profits tax on eas.

Rep. English said he would like an expression of that sentiment in writing. The president then sent him a handwritten "Dear Gleun" note on Camp David stationery. The business part of the note said: "Confirming our brief conversa-

tion regarding the natural gas situation. I want to express my feelings about the possibility of a windfall-profits tax never being applied to natural gas. I am op-posed to that type of tax, and be-lieve it is counterproductive. If leg-islation should ever be passed call-ing for such a tax, I would — with pleasure --- veto such a bill." Exactly why the president wrote that note is not clear. Probably a

mixture of conviction and congeni-

ality. Certainly it was not a political necessity Rep. English had not pressed the case very hard, and had not insisted on a commitment in writing. He was set to vote with the administration on the tax-reduction bill anyway. But at that time, the issue didn't seem very important and the president's letter was largely ignored.

Scrambling

Not any more. The budgetary outlook has changed, and the administration is scrambling to cut a deficit that threatens to reach \$100 billion in fiscal 1984. A windfallprofits tax on decontrolled gas is one of the best available means to

bridge the gap.

It would yield large revenues, probably \$25 billion in the first full year of decontrol. It commands wide support in the admin-istration and in the Congress. The resistance of the oil and gas lobby would be dulled by its interest in decontrol. The inflationary impact would come at a time when prices are going down — particularly in the case of oil, a substitute for gas. Any adverse impact on truly needy consumers could be softened by

With all that going for it, a windfall-profits tax on decontrolled gas remains a possibility. But, of course, the president's note represents a big obstacle. Which is why the Glenn English Letter Case is a classic example of how presidents box themselves in.

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Pablisher

Executive Editor

Editor

In the International Edition

'Quiet Diplomacy' in Action

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 25, 1906 PARIS - The tragic death of M. Lipiètre, who succumbed to heart failure due to the excitement produced by a hostile demonstration against those employers who failed to carry out the terms of the law on the weekly day of rest is the sensation of the day in Paris. It has brought the question of the Sunday day of rest prominently before the public. The République Française comments: "One could under certain circumstances understand that citizens should indulge in manifestations at public meetings to obtain a reform. But on the present occasion the reform has been voted and the representatives of public authority are superintending its execution. What do the

people want more?

Fifty Years Ago

September 25, 1931 MADRID - A century-old feud between two end with the reconciliation of former King Al-

branches of the Bourbon family has come to an fonso of Spain and Prince Don Jaime of Bourbon, respectively heads of the rival sections. According to reliable sources. Don Jaime formally renounced the claim to the throne of Spain, inherited through his grandfather, the Infante Carlos. The renunciation, made at Fontainebleau, is believed to have been effected in favor of the Infante Don Juan, Alfonso's son, now a naval cadet at Dartmouth. As Alfonso has manifested a desire to abdicate in favor of his son, the reconciliation is regarded as a consolidation of the monarchist front against the new Spanish Republic.

-Letters

Just the News

In his "News Analysis" (IHT, Sept. 9) John Vinocur cites Willy Brand: and comments: "His voice cracking with ouickly summoned emotive be told a group of party mentions ... " and so on. How does Mr. Vinovur know that Mr. Brandt's emotion was quickly summoned"? Slurs or psychological guess-work don't belong in the straight reporting for which The New York

Times normally is known. LLONORE SUTIL. Portman Portugal.

IBM and Nigeria

In the second on on Ni-geria, (IHI, Sept. 12), on state that IBM "decided to withdraw from Nigeria" after the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree was issued in 1977. This is not true.

that would not affect the country's external commitments to the War-In response to that decree IBM saw Pact and to Soviet military seformed, from its subsidiary, IBM Nigeria, a service company called Data Processing Maintenance and Services Limited (DPMS). 1BM These attempts failed, Dissidence was repressed. Concessions

J.E. JUSTICE.

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Tape Reveals Nixon Wanted 'Thugs' Used Against Anti-War Protesters in 1971

conditional

By Seymour M. Hersh

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - A newly disclosed White House tape recording shows that President Richard M. Nixon, angered over widespread tivil disobedience in Washington during demonstrations in May, 1971: opposing the war in Vict-nam, endorsed a suggestion that "thuga" from the Teamsters union be used to assault the protesters

physically. In a wide-ranging conversation on the morning of May 5, 1971, shortly before a third day of demonstrations, Mr. Nixon and H.R. "Bob" Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff, animatedly discussed an idea raised by Mr. Haldeman of hiring Teamsters to "go in and knock their heads off," as the president put it.

"Sure," Mr. Haldeman responded. "Murderers. Guys that really, you know, that's what they really do ... it's the regular strike-buster types and all that ... and then they're gonna beat the [obscenity] out of some of these people. And, nh, and hope they really hurt 'em. You know ... smash some noses." There is no evidence that the Nixon-Haldeman conversation resulted in any direct action against

the demonstrators. There is also no evidence that any U.S. law-en-forcement agency has investigated the possibility that the president might have authorized a criminal

Lawyer's Statement

R. Stan Mortenson, a Washington lawyer who is Mr. Nixon's attorney in matters relating to the White House tape recordings, was provided an oral summary of key portions of the transcript Tuesday and was asked for comment. He and was asked for comment. He submitted the following statement Wednesday:
The New York Times claims to

have come into possession of a purported transcript of a conversa-tions between Richard Nixon and H.R. Haldeman on May 5, 1971. If The Times has an authentic transcript, there apparently has been an unauthorized disclosure in vio-lation of a federal statute, court order or regulation. Who committed this act is known only to The Times at this point.

"What The New York Times has appears to be a transcript prepared by the Special Watergate Prosecution Force or another investigative group. It does not conform to the transcript prepared for official court procedures."

Mr. Haldeman, reached by tele-phone in Los Angeles, said: "I relevant, in terms of possible crim-have no comment. I really don't inal prosecution, because the stat-

They're 10 years old."

The 26-page transcript of the Nixon-Haldeman conversation was among more than 750 pages of transcripts prepared by the Na-tional Archives in response to a subpoena filed in 1974 by attorneys for about 1,200 protesters who were arrested on the steps of the Capitol on the afternoon of May 5, 1971. Despite intensive litigation over the last seven years, none of the tape recordings or transcripts has been released. U.S. courts have ruled that the arrests in three days of protest were un-

Tape Irrelevant

In his conversation with Mr. Haldeman on May 5, Mr. Nixon also asked if the Chicago Seven, a group of anti-war protesters who had earlier been found guilty of conspiring to disrupt the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1968, were "all Jews." Af-ter some discussion with Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon said, "about half of these are Jews."

The Times' sources, in providing a copy of the transcript, noted that

Former members of the Water-gate Special Prosecution Force, to whom portions of the transcript were read this week, generally agreed that Mr. Nixon appeared ute of limitations has expired on possible criminal infractions by Mr. Haldeman, and because Mr. more animated and aggressive in Nixon's presidential pardon, granted by President Gerald R. that conversation than he did in the hundreds of hours of tape re-Ford one month after he took off-ice in 1974, was absolute and uncordings and transcripts that were made available to the prosecutors.

Those materials dealt primarily An official, however, characterwith the period after June 16, 1972, when the offices of the Dem-ocratic National Committee in the ized the recording as of potential benefit to the plaintiffs in the civil damage suit that is still pending against John N. Mitchell, who was Watergate building were entered. This break-in led to the Watergate scandal, trials in which top White the attorney general under Mr. House aides were convicted and jailed, and to the resignation of Nixon.

Historians at the National Ar-Mr. Nixon as president on Aug. 9,

Political Rebound

Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Mitchell

and Mr. Nixon's domestic affairs adviser, John D. Ehrlichman, were

convicted and imprisoned on

charges that they conspired to cov-er up the break-in at the Watergate offices. Charles W. Colson and

Dwight Chapin, like Donald H.

Segretti, were also imprisoned on

charges arising from the 1972 cam-

paign.
Mr. Nixon's conversation with

chives have been listening to and indexing more than 6,000 hours of Nixon White House tapes since September, 1978, a year after the Supreme Court ruled that the gov-ernment had a right to maintain control over the Nixon papers and tape recordings. Such materials had traditionally been considered personal property of a president leaving office.

The White House tape recording

system was first installed in Febru-ary, 1971, and the May 5 tran-scripts are the earliest such presidential conversation to be made

By Werner Wiskari

New York Times Service

lieve that the 81-year-old leader,

who is in his 26th year in office,

fering from persistent disturbances

A Finnish diplomat said a deter-

mination of Mr. Kekkonen's abili-

ty to return to work was expected

to be made by then. But, the diplo-

president will be able to serve out his full six-year term, which has

Vayrypen, chairman of the presi-

dent's agrarian Center Party, has

vowed to do everything in his pow-

the first leftist Finnish chief of

The foreign minister charges that Mr. Koivisto is too inexperi-

enced in foregn policy to succeed Mr. Kekkenen, who is noted as an

adroit practitioner of a policy of

neutrality and friendship with all

nations, particularly the Soviet Union. Mr. Vayrynen is backing

Ahti Karjalainen, a Center Party member and a director of the Bank

of Finland, who has served as pre-

fered from occasional lanses of

causing some delays in considera-

tion of matters of state, but these

A medical bulletin issued last

week said he had persistent cere-

bral insufficiency, or disturbance

of blood supply, and his doctors

said the symptoms included mem-ory lapses and absentmindeness.

lapses have increased in severity.

memory for two or three years.

President Kekkonen has suf-

mier and foreign minister.

more than two years to run.

in the next elections.

may soon have to resign.

President of Finland

Is III and May Resign

who had been acutely disappointed in the failure of Republican candidates to achieve major gains in the congressional elections of

The president's foreign policy triumphs - meetings with the leaders of China and the Soviet Union — were yet to come, and he was being strongly challenged in public opinion polls by a number of Democratic senators, including Edmund S. Muskie of Maine. The Vietnam War was still a major political issue.

At one point, the recording shows, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman shared laughs over Mr. Haldeman's account of how Mr. Colson, a high-level White House ide known for his total loyalty to the president, had arranged to ship oranges in Mr. Muskie's name to a group of Vietnam veterans who were participating in the protests, known as the May Day demon-

After the laughs, Mr. Haldeman warned the president that Mr. Colson was "gonna get caught at some of these things." Mr. Haldeman went on, however, to tell the president that Mr. Colson had "got a lot done that he hasn't been caught at." Mr. Haldeman also said that "we got some stuff that he doesn't know anything about, too."

In response to a question on this from the president, Mr. Haldeman said that Mr. Chapin, then the president's appointments secre-tary, had established contact with "a guy that nobody, none of us knows except Dwight ... who is just completely removed. There's no contact at all. He's, he's starting to build it now. We're going to use it for the campaign next year.

'Thug-Type Guy'

"Are they really any good?" Mr. Nixon asked. Mr. Haldeman re-Nixon asked. Mr. Haldeman re-plied that "this guy's a real conspi-rator-type ... thug-type guy ... This is the kind of guy can get out and tear things up."

Mr. Chapin's operatives, Mr. Haldeman said, had worked against Mr. Muskie during one of his early campaign trips to New Hampshire. With the advent of the renewed anti-war protests. Mr. Haldeman said, "they're gonna stir up some of this Viet Cong flag histiness."

It was not clear from the transcript what sort of action the Chapin group planned in connection with the waving of Viet Cong flags by protesters. Mr. Haldeman told the president that Mr. Colson, who was responsible for the White House's political ties to organized labor and special-interest groups, was also going to "stir up" activity through hard hats and Legion

паігея. "What I suggested he do, and I think that they can get away with this." Mr. Haldeman told the pres-

Mr. Haldeman came at a time of Just ask them to dig up those, their political rebound for the president, eight thugs."

eight thugs."
Mr. Nixon said "yeah" and agreed that Frank E. Fitzsimmons. who had replaced James R. Hoffa as president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was trying to — as Mr. Haldeman put it — "play our game anyway." It was at that point that the two men began discussing the use of Teamsters "thugs," as Mr. Haldeman put it, against anti-war activists.

President Aware

The conversation suggests that the president was made aware of the White House "dirty tricks" prior to the election, a charge he has repeatedly denied. When Mr. Ehrlichman was told

this week of the content of the recording, he acknowledged that he had always "assumed" while he worked in the White House that some of the seemingly spontaneous attacks on anti-war demonstrators by workers wearing hard hats "were laid on," or inspired, by Mr. Ehrlichman, in Santa Fe.

N.M., recalled that the former president had always been anxious about protesters, and that he had sought in the 1968 campaign to hire outsiders "to break up demonstrations.

That theme dominated much of the conversation between Mr. Nix-on and Mr. Haldeman on May 5.

Mikhail Alexevev Dies; Philologist, **Pushkin Expert**

United Press International

MOSCOW — Academician Mikhail Alexeyev, 85, a philologist and expert on the 19th-century author Alexander Pushkin, has died in Leningrad, Tass reported Wednesday.

The agency said that Mr. Alexeyev was instrumental in building contacts with other countries and societies interested in studying Russian literature. His writings include "I.S. Turgenev and Music" (1918), "An Outline History of Anglo-Russian Literary Relations. 11th-17th Centuries" (1937), "The English Language in Russia and the Russian Language in England" (1944), and, as co-author, "Shakespeare and Russian Literature."

Edward J. Sparling CHICAGO (AP) - Edward J.

Sparling, 84, an educator and founding president of Roosevelt University in Chicago in 1945, died Wednesday.

William R. Norwood HONOLULU (UPI) - William R. Norwood, 72, high commissioner for the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 1966 to



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House Votes Penalties For Naming U.S. Spies

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The House of Representatives has adopted legislation that would make it a crime to reveal the identity of U.S. intelligence agents working under secret cover, but the bill was immediately denounced by critics as un-

Before final passage on a 354-56 vote Wednesday, the lawmakers adopted an amendment that strengthened the bill by expanding the kinds of activities that could be considered criminal. Several congressmen alleged that the amended egislation would infringe the First Amendment rights of journalists and other probers of intelligence

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, the Ohio Republican who sponsored the key amendment, defended its constitutionality by saying, "Con-spiracy is not new, nor has it ever been a civil or constitutional

Rep. Ashbrook, a leading con-servative voice in the House, also said Wednesday's action reflected a growing support in Congress for intelligence activities after a period of hostile criticism.

'CIA Is on Our Side'

"We went through the mood of the '60s, when we were attacking the CIA," he said. "Now there's a realization that the CIA is on our side, that we need good intelli-

The measure now goes to the Senate, where the Ashbrook lan-guage is already part of the bill, and prospects for passage are con-

The legislation was first suggested more than five years ago after the CIA station chief in Athens, Richard Welch, was assassinated by gunmen who have never been caught. Although never fully substantiated, charges were made at the time that Mr. Welch was killed because he had been identified as

an agent in a magazine article. The issue has simmered since then, largely because of the actions of Philip Agee, a former CIA agent who has made a career of discover-

ing, and revealing the names of other agents. As Rep. C.W. Bill Young, Republican of Florida, said during the debate, "What

we're after today are the Philip Agees of the world."

The general thrust of the bill had broad backing from both parties. Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli, a Kentucky Democrat, described its purpose this way: "You can criticize foreign policy, you can point out immoral behavior by U.S. citi-zens, but you don't have to name names. You don't have to endanger human beings."

'Intent' Provision

There was no controversy over sections of the bill that prohibit persons with access to classified information, such as government officials, from revealing the identity of an intelligence agent. The prob-lem came with those who have no direct access to such information but learn agents' identities through

other sources. As it reached the floor, the bill said that members of the latter group, which would include journalists, could only be considered criminal if they revealed identities with the specific "intent to impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States."

Supporters of this language argued that the "intent" provision was necessary to protect freedom of speech. "Without this kind of specific intent standard," said Rep. Edward P. Boland, a Democrat from Massachusetts who heads the House Intelligence Committee, "this bill would be uncon-

stitutional." Rep. Ashbrook's amendment removed the "intent" provision and said that persons would be criminally liable if they "had reason to agent's identity they would harm

national security interests. The Ohio Republican argued that President Reagan and the CIA backed his language and that Attorney General William French Smith had judged it "legally sound." The Ashbrook amendment was adopted by a vote of



U.S. Suit Seeks Landfill Cleanup By Jersey Firms

The Associated Press EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, NJ. - A landfill that has threatened Atlantic City's water supplies for a decade has been described in a government suit as the most serious environmental problem in

In a suit filed Monday in U.S. District Court in Newark, the government charged that 10 major industrial companies and nine disposal companies were responsible for the reservoir of deadly chemicals at the 22-acre Price's Pit landfill, which is simuted 6 miles (about 10 kilometers) from Atlantic City's boardwalk.

"The situation is alarming," said Charles J. Walsh, an assistant U.S. "The government has attorney. designated this case the most severe environmental problem in the

Atlantic City officials are trying to save 12 fresh-water wells that provide more than half the city's daily summertime water needs. Environmental Protection Agency says industrial wastes dumped in 1971 and 1972 are oozing into the great Cohansey aquifer of the Pine Barrens, one of the East's purest and most plentiful groundwater supplies.

during Mr. Kekkonen's years in office, but such leaves have been NEW YORK - President Urho Kekkonen of Finland has been on medical leave since Sept. 11, and his close associates are said to becommon in previous Finnish presidencies. Illness forced Lauri Relander to go on leave once in 1927, Kyosti Kallio three times in 1939-40, Marshal C.G. Mannerheim twice in 1945-46, and Juho K. Paasikivionce at the end of 1952. The president, who has been sufof the blood supply to his brain, is to continue his leave until Oct. 10.

Two U.S. Advisers Shot in Honduras

mat added, there appears to be growing doubt in Finland that the WASHINGTON - Terrorists firing automatic weapons shot and wounded two members of a U.S. military training team on their way to work in the capital of Hondu-The acting president is Premier Mauno Koivisto, a 57-year-old Soras, a State Department spokes-

cial Democrat who, according to The spokesman said the attack public opinion polls, has long been favored to succeed Mr. Kekkonen at 7:20 a.m. local time Wednesday on five members of a U.S. mobile training team who were driving to But Foreign Minister Paavo their headquarters occurred about the same time that a bomb exploded inside the Honduran legislature in Tegucigalpa, the capital. er to deny the presidency to Mr. Koivisto, who, if elected, would be

The gunmen escaped and a little-known leftist group, the Loren-Zelaya Commandos, later claimed responsibility for both attacks, saying they were meant to "repudiate the presence of U.S. military advisers in Honduras."

ident, "do it with the Teamsters, 1969, died Tuesday.

European Business to have its own Passport.



More Vietnam GIs **Possibly Exposed** To Agent Orange

WASHINGTON — New evidence indicates that substantially more Vietnam veterans than once thought may have been exposed to Agent Orange when it was rained on populated areas from missions aborted by enemy fire or mechanical failure.

"I don't think anybody quite foresaw that we were dumping chemicals on our own people," Health and Human Services Secretary Richard Schweiker said Wednesday in announcing the finding. Beyond discussing a "substantially larger exposure," he offered no estimate of the number of persons who might have been ex-

In addition to more than threedozen aborted air missions where thousands of gallons of the herbicide had to be dumped, there is new evidence that it was used along river banks and around the perimeters of military bases, which could have resulted in additional exposure, Mr. Schweiker said.

European Mayors Meet

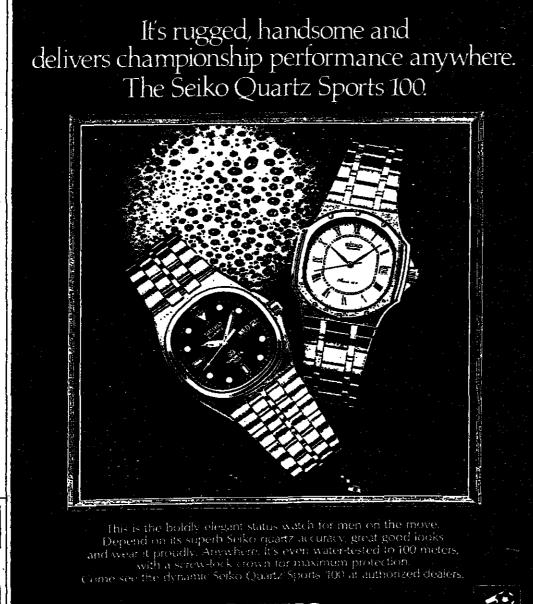
The Associated Press MADRID — King Juan Carlos ind Queen Sofia Wednesday opened the 14th meeting of European municipalities, attended by 3,000 mayors, to study matters related to decentralization, commisnity budgets and a future Europe-an constitution.

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The European Marketon Line.

By William Borders New York Times Service

ONDON - The fifth Earl of Lichfield, a glamorous and very successful photographer, has long been known as a ladies' man. And so it seems entirely fitting that he has now published a book full of pictures of some of the most beautiful women in the

A second cousin of Prince Charles and brother-in-law of the Duke of Westminster, the 42-year-old earl also moves easily in the world of such people as Bian-ca Jagger, Natalie Wood and Britt Ekland, all of whom are among the 121 beauties in his book. In my line of work, one simply meets a great many beau-tiful women," explained Lord Lichfield, who has a trim bearing that recalls his days at Sandhurst, the royal military academy. "I enjoy being with them and I en-

joy photographing them."
In a characteristically grand gesture, he launched the picture book, which is called "The Most



Photographer Lichfield

Beautiful Women," at a glittering ball, and nearly two dozen of his beautiful women were there, including the Duchess of Roxburghe. Princess Alexandra, Susan Hampshire, the actress, and Dewi Sukarno, the widow of the former Indonesian president.

British Royal Family

Besides beautiful women, Lord Lichfield's specialty is royalty, particularly the British royal family, whom he began photo-graphing when he was 14 and the queen was watching a cricket match at Eton school. That picture was against the rules, and as punishment for taking it, a school monitor confiscated his

The official photographer for the group portraits at Bucking-ham Palace after the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana in July, Lord Lichfield at one point silenced the collection of crowned heads of Europe with a tin whistle. "There were 57 people in that picture, and I hadn't much time to get it right," he explained. "I knew that once I had lived them my that the interior to get it. lined them up they'd begin to chatter. So I brought along the whistle, and it did the job."

Lord Lichfield, whose mother was a niece of Queen Elizabeth

the Queen Mother, is known professionally as just plain Patrick Lichfield. But inevitably, his royal and aristocratic connections have contributed to his success. The jacket of his book describes him as a "talented aristocrat." and the noble aura certainly photography, which is the most lucrative part of his work.

But nobody is going to come in here and pay me money for my pictures just because of who my family is." he said in an interview in his studio, an ivy-covered cottage in the chic Campden Hill section of Kensington.

By the extremely conservative standards of British society's very top drawer, Lord Lichfield who has a tattoo on his right arm and wears cowboy boots and a gold chain around his neck, must seem almost raffish. But he says that what you see now is a con-siderably settled-down version.

During his fast-living bachelor life in London's Swinging Sixties, he was regularly seen — not only here, but in New York, Paris, Beverly Hills and almost everywhere else — escorting beautiful models and actresses. When Bi-anca and Mick Jagger got mar-ried in 1971, it was Lord Lich-field who gave the bride away.

Some of his former girlfriends are in the "beautiful women" book, their photographs having been selected from the million negatives he has accumulated. "If you are a photographer and you are going out with a woman, it is natural to take her nicture." he

But his life became rather less flashy (though no less hectic) with his marriage in 1975 to Lady Leonora Grosvenor, a daughter of the Duke of West-

1,400 Wedding Guests

The duke, who has since died, passing the title on to Leonora's 29-year-old brother, was thought to be the richest man in Britain. The vast Grosvenor estate owns much of central London, includ-ing big chunks of Mayfair and Belgravia.

When Lord Lichfield finally married at the age of 35, there were 1,400 guests at the wedding, including not only Queen Elizafamily, but also Constantine, the deposed king of Greece, and several of the bridegroom's former

"Since being matried, I think I have quite naturally moved back into the more traditional milieu of my family, which is the same milien as my wife's family," he said. "My wife is a very much more private person than I am, and she is not accustomed to all the personal publicity that I have

grown accustomed to."

The Lichfields now have three children and live in a very stylish apartment in Eaton Square and at Shugborough Hall, the Lich-field ancestral home in Staffordshire, a 17th-century man-sion set in an estate of 10,000

150,000 Miles a Year

"I have a great fear of being 'mbusy,' of a day when the phone might stop ringing and no one would want my photographs any more," he said. "Besides, there is great pleasure in going off to places like Kenya to photograph beautiful women." His travels add up to more than 150,000 miles a year, he said.

Sensitive to suggestions that he is frivolous or tready, Lord Lichfield is proud of another book that is about to be published, "Lichfield on Photography," which deals with the art, science and psychology of how to take a good picture. And he is also planning a sequel to the beauti-

"But I don't know quite what title of the next one should be," he mused, adding with a whoop of laughter, "It certainly wouldn't do to call it 'The Second Most Beautiful would it?"

Potables

What's in Beer? 850 Things, Including Hint of Banana

By Richard Severo New York Times Service TEW YORK — Beer has been called the working man's champagne, the baseball fan's indispensable companion, and the most palatable form of a vegetable

But with all of its earthy familiarity, beer is only now beginning to yield the secrets of precisely what makes it taste the way it does, and the people who make it are finding that there is much

new and surpris-ing in their studies of the old

Morton Meilgaard, a flavor who is

search and development for the Strah Brewing Co. in Detroit, says his recent research shows that at least 850 chemical compounds occur naturally in the fermentation process. These include a variety of acids, sugars and sulfides, as well as chemicals called aldehydes, furans and diacetyl ---which remain in the drink even after it is filtered. These chemicals surround and stimulate the tens of thousands of taste buds and gustatory cells on the upper surface of the tongue.

"The compounds in beer have been there all along," Meilgaard said. "But only recently have we developed the analytical techniques that would begin to tell us what they are and how they influ-

ence flavor. Flavor chemistry research is conducted by Meilgaard and others with the stuff that beer is made

By Chris Carlin

BONN — Looking just like its Nazi German fore-

D runner, a re-created U-boat has just been launched on a daring and controversial mission.

The submarine, U-96, is the undisputed star of the

West German film industry's costliest production to

date, "Das Boot" ("The Boot"), now showing in more than 100 cinemas in West Germany.

The film's message contradicts the warlike philosophy that sent out U-boat wolf packs a generation ago under orders from Adm. Karl Dönitz to "kill and

But there is still a hint of aggressiveness about the

25-million-mark venture (about \$11 million). Instead of harrying Allied convoys, this German submarine is out to conquer the world's cinema screens.

110 Countries

the 21/2-hour epic for showing in more than 110 countries and are already toying with the hope of an Oscar

nomination.

Once the dubbing teams have finished, the U-

boat's Raleus" — German naval slang for "lieuten-ant-captain" — and his battle-wary crew will be mouthing their lines in English, French, Italian, Japa-nese, and Spanish. Success abroad is vital if the film

is to make a profit, the producers say.

Although box office receipts on the first weekend

of the film's release earlier this month were a record 3.5 million marks (\$1.5 million), Bavaria says produc-

tion costs could never be recouped in West Germany

reception in the United States - where the distribu-

tor will be Columbia Pictures. The plan is for audi-

ences in the United States, Western Europe, and else-

where to be seeing "The Boat" by early or mid-1982.

Many might find the idea of a German-made war

epic alien, even distasteful. Yet, unlike many of the films made by the victor powers, "The Boat" deliber-

Only a quarter of the 40,000 U-boat crewmen sur-

vived the war. For the film's director, Wolfgang Pet-

ersen, the physical and psychological toll is a central

Story Line Sparse

the film's actors. "It is just unimaginable what was

done to these people in a U-boat war. . . . How they were exploited, demoralized and tortured."

"That's what we want to show in the film," he told

The story line is sparse. The U-96 patrols the At-

ately hammers away at the tragic waste of war.

Much depends, says a company spokesman, on the

The Munich (ilmmakers, Bavaria studios, have sold

of — such substances as dimethyl that makes people drunk. Many physicians and scientists maintain hat ethyl alcohol, which constitutes less than 4 percent of beer (by weight), may be harmful to the liver if consumed in enough vol-

Other compounds identified in years past are under suspicion. Among them are nitrosamines, which are often found in becon and are known to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Since chemists identified nitrosamines in a number of foreign and domestic been in 1978, brewers have made an effort, largely successful, to reduce or eliminate the chemical. It has never been regarded as a flavor

Some beers may also contain certain additives, such as calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate, which prevents beer from gushing out of bottles when they are opened; sodium metabisulfite, which prevents oxidation; and Nheptl p-hydroxy benzoate, a kind of preservative. Meilgaard emphasized that these are not a part of flavor chemistry either, and noted that his brewery uses no added

sulfide, isohumolone, isoumyl acetate, ethyl hexanoate, ethanol, diacetyl, pentanedione, polyphenols, fusel alcohols and such acids as acetic, butyric, isovaleric and octanoic. The brewers insist that these substances are not harmful to people, at least not at the levels at which they occur in beer — except, perhaps, ethyl alcohol, the fluid

The research of flavor chemists has produced some surprising re-sults. For example, Meilgaard had

Movies

Costly West German Saga Stars U-Boat

always regarded alcohol as almost tasteless. "To our surprise, we found that it had warm and pleas-

ant flavors, once they had been fully purified."

Other research suggests that dimethyl sulfide tastes like cooked sweet corn. Indeed, it occurs in corn, but its presence in beer comes from another source, malt, which is sprouted barley. Some beer drinkers claim to be able to taste the dimethyl sulfide in their favorite brand, according to Meil-

vor factor in most beers, along with fusel alcohol and carbon dioxide, said Meilgaard. Hops naturally contain humulene. The humulone changes slightly and be-comes isohumulone when the hops are boiled in the brew kettle.

Isoamyl acetate, a flavor component which occurs naturally in bananas, and ethyl hexanoate, which occurs naturally in apples, also appear in fermentation and are usually referred to as

and the apple formed when alcohol and an acid are in fermentation. Some beer drinkers say they CAIR taste a hit of apple, but those who claim to taste bananas in their

lantic in the autumn of 1941, sinks a tanker and other

British destroyers.

The members of the crew repeatedly endure the

nightmare of being depth-charged; they narrowly escape after their submarine hits the seabed near Gibraltar, and finally struggle back to base at La Ro-

An Allied bombing raid catches them before the U-% is back in the safety of its pen. The Kaleun and many of his crew are killed.

The men are depicted as anything but the committed Nazi warriors envisaged by Donitz, who died at 89 last December while "The Boat" was still being

They deride the inflated rhetoric of their leaders in

Berlin, show more than grudging respect for their British adversaries, and adopt the British army song

When survivors unexpectedly appear on the deck of the stricken Allied tanker after being hit by a final U-96 torpedo, the submarine's crew is horrified. One

man on the conning tower breaks down and weens

It is the accuracy, not the message, of the film, that has given rise to the controversy in West Germany.

Lothar-Günther Buchheim, author of the best-

seller on which the script is based, has dissociated himself from the film and accuses Petersen of making

Buchheim, a war correspondent who served aboard the original U-96, says scenes of panic as depth-charges tear rivets from the hull are "horrifyingly far

Other critics complain that submarines such as the

The answer of Bavaria studios is that U-boat veter-

U-96 did not have riveted seams, but were welded

ans say the film is exactly right — a view echoed by the former chief engineer on the U-96, Friedrich Grade, who said that the technical re-creation of the

The consensus among critics, too, has been that the

But perhaps the definitive verdict has still to be

show is stolen by the skillfully photographed image

of the U-96 itself, for which a series of models and

passed by the real-life Kaleun, Heinrich Lehmann-

Willenbrock, 69, who will not see the film until he

eran is at present cruising somewhere in the Mediter-

An acquaintance says the much-decorated war vet-

U-96 was "good, even excellent,"

"unthinkable" changes to the original story.

from reality."

together.

mock-ups was used

returns from holiday.

ranean — this time on a yacht.

'It's a Long Way to Tipperary" as their own.

chelle, in occupied France.

According to Meilgaard, diace-

beer are rarer. tyl and pentanedione produce a buttery flavor, the polyphenols are astringent and "tea-like," and isovaleric acid, a hop derivative, tastes "cheesy." The amino acids and peptides vary in their flavors, running from "broth-like" to "bit-

ter." For hundreds of other com-pounds, the taste factor has not been determined.

Efforts to determine what was really in beer and caused it to taste the way it did started in Germany in the 1920s. Researchers then pre-dicted they might find as many as five or 10 chemical compounds in it. By the 1960s, after the invention of gas and liquid chromatographs, machines able to separate and delineate infinitesimal levels of chemicals, researchers were guessing that there might be 100 or ore compounds in beer.

Meilgaard's research, which has been tentatively accepted as a doctoral dissertation by the University of Copenhagen, has revealed eight times more compounds than were known in the 1960s.

It is difficult for brewers to determine when they have a good brew. Beer-tasting is so subjective that taste panels always contain at least 15 to 20 people.

"The variations of taste are such that even if you have 30 people on a panel, it is not truly representa-tive," Meilgaard said. He said, nowever, that he could not envi sion a chemical-analyzing machine that could replace taste panels.

The sense of taste can distinguish foor basic qualities: sweetness, sourness, saltiness and bitterness. And although beer is generally thought of as somewhat bitter, the compounds in it run the spectrum of taste. How do sweet and buttery compounds modify the bit-

Meigaard says that chemical senses are "analytic," like pitch discrimination: "We perceive flavor in much the same way we hear a symphony." Symphonies are constructed so that the serious listener is aware of the abstract form, but not so much of the seams that hold the abstraction together. It is really only musicians and musicologists who will try to detect the undergirding of a symphony, or the special ways a great composer might leave his mark on the brasses, woodwinds, strings and ships in an Allied convoy, and is itself hunted by

So it is with beer, according to Meilgaard. Brewers don't want beer drinkers to be aware of beer's major and minor components, only its overall taste. Only professional tasters and afficionados real-ly try to separate the bitterness from the fruitness or the sweet-

ness hidden in a glass of beer.

The intensity of beer's components is measured in flavor units, with one unit regarded as the threshold of taste.

Meilgaard said that, for the sake of comparison, a Pilsner Urquell from Czechoslovakia would con-tain eight to 10 units of bitterness, about the same of hop character and about four units of alcohol flavor. This type of beer ranks be-tween one and two units in other kinds of flavor, he said.

In contrast, a North American lager is much lower in bitterness, he said. It has between two and three units of bitterness higher in fruitiness and sweetness, again be-tween two and three units. The bitterness is caused by hops

The "cones" — actually the flowers — of the hop plant have been added to beer for centuries; in Bavaria, for example, since at least The hoppy, aromatic approach

to brewing, using lots of hops and all malt, was originated in 1842 in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, and has mark-saving tips first.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES been the standard approach for making beer in Europe ever since. American beers at first emulated the European approach, but in the 1950s U.S. brewers discovered that sales increased when they used a formula with fewer hops and less malt but more carbonation American beer also contains

about a percentage point less alcohol by weight than in beers of old. "They didn't drink a beer for thirst in the old days," Meilgaard said. They drank it for pleasure."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Reach out and touch someone

Banking and Finance

in LATIN AMERICA



PARIS, SEPTEMBER, 1981

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT



GOING FOR THE MONEY - Floating cranes move toward an oil-drilling site off Venezuela. Thanks to oil, the nation is expected to show a trade surplus of \$5 billion to \$6 billion this year.

Resources Attracting Investors to Region

By Pamela Bayless

DETROLEUM, precious metals, copper, I iron ore, coal, hydroelectric potential strategic metals. Latin America's natural wealth has made the region the top invest-ment choice in the developing world. It receives 56 percent of a total \$95 billion in-

The region's strengths range from forests and fertile plains for agriculture, once the leading investment area, to a 7-percent average annual growth rate, which creates a large market for manufactured goods. And some of the world's largest mineral and energy resources demand the construction of vast infrastructures in uninhabited tropical and mountainous terrains.

The kinds of investment vary from country to country, and the risk escalates in areas of political instability. Oil-rich countries like Mexico and Venezuela can afford to turn a nationalistic cold shoulder to foreign investment in certain sectors, even though Mexico is experiencing record levels of such investment. Formerly left-leaning regimes such as Chile and Peru are now courting foreign investors to help rebuild a free-market econ-

Chile's economists, the "Chicago boys, have encouraged foreign investors with one of the developing world's most liberal investes, little government interference,

Bolivia sees foreign investment in mining. oil, gas and farming as a key to its future. In some countries, bargain sales crop up

as formerly state-owned companies are put up for acquisition. Chile's Corfo, the devel-opment arm, has offered its last seven firms. including a fishery and wood products comincluding a fishery and wood products company, and one bank, along with 40 percent of the state steel producer. Near-bankrupt industries in Argentina — airlines, appliance companies, agribusinesses — are on the auction block. Even the Venezuelan Development Corp. is selling off 60 concerns, ranging from a cement company to hotels.

In Brazil, multinationals who fueled the "economic miracle" of the 1970s now find an economic nationalism that makes them less than welcome with a law expected soon

less than welcome, with a law expected soon to lessen their autonomy. The exception is in energy projects; indeed, nearly all net importers of oil (and some exporters) are encouraging foreign investment in the energy

Brazil presents the largest opportunity in the mining sector. The country has let it be known that foreign companies may help de-velop and exploit its "treasure trove" of minerals, the Serra dos Carajás, in the Amazon jungle near Belém. Literally stumbled upon by a Brazilian geologist forced to make an emergency helicopter landing in 1967, Cara-jás may yield \$11 billion to \$15 billion annually in mineral exports after 1990, enough to

Carajás contains 18 billion tons of highest-quality iron ore deposits — 11 percent of world reserves — which should produce 35 million metric tons of iron ore alone by

1985. In addition, there are 1 billion tons of copper, 60 million tons of manganese, 40 million tons of bauxite, 9,240 tons of tin, 47 million tons of nickel and 100 tons of gold. Zinc, lead, tungsten and uranium exist in unknown quantities. Known reserves alone would command \$543 billion at present pric-

The government estimates that the Carajás project will demand \$61 billion for implementation over 15 years, including \$34 billion for massive development of a 4,000-megawatt hydroelectric dam, 23 mining and refining industries, a 560-mile railroad and an ocean port, and agribusinesses. The government has already committed \$3 billion to infrastructure and extraction costs.

International loans will be needed, and foreign companies will find a place in joint ventures for plant implementation and technology for minerals extraction and processing. While the government says it is open to foreign capital and is giving concessions such as an exemption from corporate tax for the first 10 years and heavily subsidized energy costs, the plans to bring in foreign investors have caused controversy among

On a much smaller scale, Chile, with onefourth of the world's copper reserves, encourages foreign investment in the mining sector. Although long-term copper price protractive fields in state domain are now open to international investment. The state-owned Mineroperú wants to en-

(Continued on Page 10S)

Oil Revenues Thrusting Venezuela, Mexico Into Leading Roles in Area

be headed for a repeat of the crisis if its econo-

cultural and fish exports have sagged. At the

same time, the government is doggedly pursu-ing a program of tariff-cutting despite the pro-

tests of local industrialists. As a result, the

trade deficit may amount to as much as \$500

million this year and more in 1982.

my continues along its present course.

Mexico.

STRANGERS to Latin America often think of it as a homogenous place, where every-one speaks the same language and shares the same cultural heritage, and where all the countries belong to a category known as under de-veloped. Any banker who operates on this simplistic view is doomed to failure, for beyond these generalities, characteristics differ widely from country to country.

Venezuela is the country most dependent on oil income, and its oil prospects are reassuring . At current rates of production, its 20 billion barrels of reserves should last for another 25 years. By then, the government will have brought the Orinoco heavy oil belt into largescale production.

Oil exports are expected to earn an ample trade surplus of \$5 billion to \$6 billion this year, but this surplus will surely drop in coming years. Stagnating oil prices will mean stagnating export revenues. The volume of exports is also being whittled away by expanding do-

International bankers generally rate Venezuela as the second best risk in Latin America after Mexico. Its spreads have been running higher than in Mexico and three-fourths to seven-eights of 1 percent over Libor. Venezuela should have little trouble in tapping international credit. The total foreign debt is now \$23 billion-\$25 billion (about \$15 billion public sector), but the roughly \$3.5 billion debt service is less than 20 percent of exports.

The banks' major misgiving about Venezue-la is that successive administrations have failed to use the tremendous resources from oil to develop effectively the non-oil sectors of the Former President Carlos Andres Perez (1974 - 1979) lavished enormous sums on development projects that produced mostly red tape, rampant corruption and a huge import bill. Current President Luis Herrera Campins clamped down on government spending and credit, which helped to bring in a trade surplus and slow inflation but at the cost of a recession from which the economy is only now pulling out.

The government is making an effort to improve its bad financial image. A bill is before Congress to restructure the approximately \$10.5 billion in short-term debt into three-tofive-year obligations. Also, in late August, the administration freed interest rates, which should act to cut down a heavy capital flight seeking higher dollar rates, which had become a serious drain on reserves.

Budget Surplus in Chile

In Chile, economic policies are similar to ihe recent strategy that José Martinez de Hoz followed in Argentina. The peso has been fro-zen at P 39 to \$1 since June, 1979, while inflation has been about 65 percent since. Import tariffs have been lowered to a uniform 10 per-cent, and Chile has been besieged by manufactures from Brazil and Peru. Interest rates are

But there is a big difference. The Chilean military has made a whole-hearted effort to follow free-market policies, including cutting spending and selling off public enterprises. The government expects to show another budget surplus this year, a feat that is almost unheard of in Latin America. As a result, the Chileans have had more success in dragging down inflation, expected to be 12-14 percent

The skies are not completely sunny, however. The most threatening cloud on the horizon is Chile's rapidly widening trade deficit, about \$2.2 billion from May 1980 to May 1981. Manufactured exports have dropped off, and the price of copper has dropped below \$1 per pound, while consumer imports have soared. The trade gap has forced the government to tap international markets for larger loans. The foreign debt is expected to increase from \$11.2 billion at the end of 1980 to \$13.5 billion by the end fo 1981, while 1981 debt service is a hefty \$1.2 billion. In addition, industrial production is down to a slow 2.5 percent growth rate, and foreign investment has fallen off because of the over-valued peso.

These problems are not so extreme that they are leading Chile into the recession now being experienced in Argentina. The most probable result will be a partial retreat from free-market policies, with such measures as devaluations, export incentives and import restrictions.

Crisis in Peru

Peru pulled itself away from a foreign exchange crisis and near default less than three years ago. More recently, the economy emerged from a severe contraction under an IMF-agreed austerity program. But Peru may International reserves plummeted from an ample \$1.3 billion at the end of 1980 to \$540 ling its spending. Monetary authorities had originally planned on a fiscal deficit equivalent to 4 percent of GDP this year, but by million by the end of May 1981. Prices of met-als and oil exports and volume outputs of agri-August the deficit was reported at 7.6 percent and climbing. The administration was also asking Congress for authorization to increase the ceiling on foreign borrowing for the year by 50 percent, from \$1.4 to \$2.1 billion, the International bankers highest figure Peru has ever borrowed in one year. Early in the year, the government had announced a \$20 billion 1981-1985 developgenerally rate ment plan, calling for a heavy \$11.5 billion in Venezuela as the foreign borrowing. The foreign debt burden is already \$9 billion. If these trends continue. they will not only destroy the long-needed desecond best risk in velopment of Peru's infrastructure and social services, but they will ultimately throw the economy into another tailspin. Latin America after

Colombia's trade and budget figures are taking a pronouced turn for the worse this year, because of dismal prices for coffee, the leading export and source of government revenue. The current account deficit has reversed from a \$735 million surplus in 1980 to an estimated \$600 million deficit this year, and the fiscal deficit is headed for \$1 billion or more.

The civilian government of Fernando Belaunde Terry is having little success in control-

Despite Colombia's shortcomings, its inter-national reserves remain well over \$5 billion this year, while its foreign reserves are only (Continued on Page 11S)

Brazil Struggles to Avoid Financial Reckoning Day

LATIN AMERICA is built on a grand scale, from the Amazon jungles to the peaks of the Andes to the vast pampas. Its resources include oil in the trillions of barrels, fertile land, copper, iron ore, bauxite, zinc and tin. Yet most of its people live in poverty. As its resources are immense, so its needs are enormous. As a region, Latin America has become the largest borrower of international capital. In 1980, its Eurodollar borrowing amounted to \$19 billion. This year, the total may be almost twice that. Much of these funds are destined for fantastically productive or lucrative ventures — such as Carajás. the world's largest and most-varied mineral deposits; Itaipu, the largest hydroelectric project; the Orinoco heavy oil belt, with estimated reserves of 700 billion to 3 trillion barrels. The risks are also large. In the 1970s, Peru and Chile approached default but succeded in rescuing their economies. Bolivia and Costa Rica are teetering on the brink as they frantically attempt to scrape together foreign exchange, roll over payments and renegotiate their debts. The most awesome prospect, however, is presented by Brazil: A Brazilian default could plunge the world financial system into chaos.

By James Wygand

FAMILIAR anecdote in Brazil tells of the man who owed a friend a considerable amount of money. Payment was due the following day and the man could not sleep. As he paced the floor muttering, his wife lost patience, went to the telephone and called his creditor. "Is it true," she asked, "that my husband owes you a big sum of money by tomorrow morning?" Hearing an affirmative, she responded: "Well, he's not going to pay you." She then turned to her husband and said, "There, now get some sleep and let him

Brazil's bankers appear to be in the same situation as the creditor. For the last two years, Brazil has managed to avoid the day of reckoning on its burgeoning debt service burden.

each year by a slightly narrower margin.

The country's debt level is a rather staggering \$60 billion in medium- and long-term financing alone. About 70 percent is in the form of foreign financial credits, which are tied to Libor (the London interbank offered rate) or the U.S. prime rate.

Since these rates have been in the 14- to 20-percent range since 1979, it does not take sophisticated mathematics to determine that Brazil's debt service is weighty. Total interest expenditures on the medium- and long-term debt are expected to be about \$8 billion. Amortization of the principal will be another \$8 billion. Debt service, therefore, amounts to about 60 percent of Brazil's projected \$24 billion in exports this year. Worse still is the country's "vulnerability coefficient" — the relation of the debt service to

international reserves and exports - which will reach more than 60 percent in 1981 from just under 35 percent in 1980. This deterioration is due to a sharp rise in interest expenses, a bunching-up of amortization payments in the 1979-1983 period and a sharp depletion of the country's reserve position. Most bankers assume (at least in private) that the country will have to approach the

banks for a renegotiation of its debt in mid-1982. Even with a debt renegotiation, however,

Brazil is in deep trouble.

Just how did a country with the world's highest long-term growth get itself into such a mess? Oil is the facile answer, and it is partially correct. The country does depend on foreign supplies for more than 80 percent of its oil needs. Transportation and distribution systems in Brazil are based almost entirely on automobiles, buses and trucks - that is, oil. Similarly, the country depends heavily on fuel oil to run its industrial sector.

National Euphoria

But it is not enough to blame the rise in oil prices. The 1973 oil price increases arrived at a time of national euphoria. From 1967 through 1973, the economy almost tripled in size as the country's industrial sector registered double-digit growth rates in each of the seven years. The groundwork for what is often called the Brazilian economic miracle was laid in 1964, after the military deposed the government of President Joao Goulart.

Brazil captured the imagination of the business world with a dose of state-sponsored capitalism that offered low wage rates, liberal tax incentives and a generous profit remittance law for foreign firms. Industry came running and behind it the bankers.

Even with the first oil price increase, the economy appeared sound. Growth slowed to more modest rates, dropping to slightly more than 5 percent in 1975. Brazilians were not prepared for slow growth, however. The industrial sector was nervous. After such heady investment, the reduction of growth would leave firms with a great deal of expensive excess

It was decided to stimulate the economy again. Brazil sold itself to the rest of the world as an island of tranquility in a turbulent world. Bankers bought the image. Awash in newly acquired petrodollar liquidity, the banks raced to lend Brazil the money necessary to continue purchasing the oil to keep the economy running at full throttle. Growth in the gross domestic product rose to more than 9 percent in 1967. Inflation also inched upward, after having been brought down from an annual rate of 110 percent in 1964 to about 16 percent in 1972. By 1976, inflation had risen to more than 40 percent and showed signs of climbing

Responding to the alarming inflation figures, the government again applied the brakes, driving GDP and industrial growth down in 1977. Just as inflation started to show signs of falling, however, the political pressures for continued growth were too much.

The economy was reheated again in 1978, this time through heavy investments of govern-

ment-owned firms, which began crowding out private investments of government-owned firms, which began crowding out private investment. This created a double bind. The private sector faced the possibility of being squeezed by government competition on one side and by slow growth on the other. To stay alive, firms sought credit. The government sought credit also. The banks, still heady from the huge petrodollar deposits, were only too willing to oblige.

Thus, Brazil increased its debt significantly — from \$32 billion in December, 1977, to an expected \$60 billion in 1981.

expected \$60 billion in 1981.

Brazil's Debt (in billions of U.S. dollars)

1979 1976 1977 49.9 26.0 32.0 43.5

With the change in government in 1979, an intra-ministry battle for control of economic policy ensued. Planning Minister Mario Simonsen and his policies of demand restraint eventually gave way under a bureaucratic and philosophical onslaught from the agriculture

1981

(Continued on Page 11S)

Miami Becomes a Latin Business Center

SWIFT transformation has taken place in southern Florida over the last 25 years. Sumy Miami, the southernmost city of the United States, has become the northernmost city of Latin America.

It began in the 1950s with the flight of Cubans from Fidel Castro's regime, until today the 1.7 million population of Miami-Dade Charity is 40 percent Spanish-speaking. The business expertise, connections and cultural infor the Cubans brought have made Miami "the Bridge" — the perfect place to do busi-sess with Latin America.

No longer a sleepy port city of Spanish stuc-co and palm trees, Miami hums with activity. Minopilass office towers reflecting bright sunstine are rising continuously along Brickell Avenue and Biscayne Bay to house major banks and financial institutions; a World Trade Center is in the works.

There is nothing manana about Miami. The city moves. Some 2.8 million international visitors will descend on Dade County this year, 1.3 million of them Latin Americans, with will spend an estimated \$1.9 billion. (Dude's projected international tourist revenue will be \$4.2 billion, up from last year's \$3.6 billion.) They come to "Latin America's largest shopping center" to stock up on cloth-

ing, color TVs, and all manner of household items. In all, a couple spends an average of \$100 per day on a 15-day trip.

They come increasingly to bank; an estimated \$4 billion in "flight capital" finds haven in Miami banks, whether from political or economic turnoil at home, the gambling casinos of nearby Nassau or the illicit drug trade. And they come to invest: Latinos are buying everything from pied-a-terre luxury condominiums on the bay and undeveloped land to industrial properties and Florida state banks for invest-

Fueling Miami's fantastic growth have been the financial institutions, many open since the 1978 International Banking Act (IBA) and the Florida state legislature with loosened constraints on foreign banks. Some 75 foreign banking institutions, with an estimated \$2.3 billion in asests, now vie for the lucrative business of deposit taking and financing foreign trade. On Dec. 3, Miami's international banks will be able to open International Banking Facilities to tap the vast "offshore" Euromarkets.

"Miami is becoming the financial center for Latin America; nothing will reverse that trend," says Nicholas Cross, manager of Lloyds Bank International Ltd., in Miami, since passage of the IBA. "It's a great city. We

felt we could make a hell of a lot of money here; we have been fully satisfied."

Mr. Cross, like most managers, has been attracted to Miami not only for its links to Latin American trade but for its highly educated bilingual workforce and the sophisticated com-munications infrastructure — 72 carriers provide direct flights to all Latin American capitals, and direct telephone dialing is possible to all south of the border countries.

Dramatic Trade Increase

International trade moving through Miami is increasing dramatically, from \$5.4 billion in 1979 to \$7.5 billion in 1980; this year's estimate is \$10.1 billion. Venezuela is southern Florida's top trading partner, with \$1.6 billion in 1979. The No. 1 region is Latin America, followed by increasing shares from Europe and the Far East. More than \$5 billion in goods was shipped to Latin America and Caribbean countries from Miami in 1979.

A foreign trade zone, established in 1975. enables some 200 companies engaged in inter-national trade to move goods through Miami tax-free, and a new \$21 million air cargo terminal serves to expedite most of those goods

(Continued on Page 9S)

Argentina's Recession May Be 'Subtle' — but It Runs Deep

A VISITOR to Argentina for the first time may not believe that the country is in a recession. Where are the beggars and the gangs of unemployed that stand on street corners, and isn't Argentina reaping a bountiful grain harvest this year?

The signs of recession in a rich country are more subtle.

estaurants and stores are not filled as usual, job notices draw more applicants, and the fleets of yellow taxi-cabs have multi-plied in Buenos Aires as laid-off workers turn to self-employment. "This is a very deep recession." said a U.S. banker.
"The government can paint it pink, yellow, green or purple, but that won't change the fact."

The reasons are not immediately obvious. The economic picture is cheerful in several important aspects; bumper grain exports will bring in a trade surplus projected to be as much as \$3 billion in 1981, production of oil and gas is increasing and the country is soon expected to be self-sufficient. The recession arises from fundamental changes in the structure of the Argentinian economy.

New Government

In 1976, when the military junta overthrew the unstable government of Isabel Peron, it called upon a wealthy businessman, José Martinez de Hoz, to be Minister of Finance, and salvage a grossly inefficient economy burdened by over 30 years of heavy state-ownership and interference, and a high degree of protection for private industry.

He achieved most of his goals: opening the economy to free

market forces, clearing away price controls and import prohibitions, slashing import tariffs and freeing interest rates. But the scourge of Argentina's triple-digit inflation persisted.

In December 1978, Mr. Martinez de Hoz adopted a new

anti-inflation strategy — mini-devaluations of the peso at a rate slower than inflation. According to theory, this would

gradually make imports cheaper, which would gradually force local producers to become more productive and restrain their prices, which would in turn bring down inflation. In practice, however, he failed to convince the military to carry out an essential part of the theory - divestment of the myriad state-

Bumper grain exports will bring in a trade surplus of as much as \$3 billion and oil and gas production are increasing. The problem arises from fundamental changes in the structure of the nation's economy.

owned companies and a reduction of the government's spend-

ing.

As a result, inflation did come down, but only to 88 percent, still much higher than the devaluations, and the peso became increasingly overvalued. The more the peso became

over-valued, the more the savers and investors began to fear possible future devaluations and contemplated exchanging their pesos for dollars. To prevent a massive capital flight, the Central Bank pushed up interest rates to wildly lucrative heights of 20-30 percent over inflation.

Results of Recession The combination of these policies was enough to drive Argentina into a recession. Manufacturers found that they couldn't raise prices because of cheap imports, while the little cash they could collect went on burdensome interest payments. Some companies cut back production: others stopped manufacturing a product and started to import it; others, in-cluding some of the largest conglomerates in the country, declared bankruptcy and dissolved. These corporate failures pulled down about 60 banks in their wake.

When Mr. Martinez de Hoz finished his term in March

1981, the structure supporting the peso promptly crumbled. The first act of the new Minister of Finance, Lorenzo Sigaut, was to decree a 30 percent devaluation. This was enough to undermine investors faith in the peso and in government promises. Within two months, two successive stampedes out of the peso forced Mr. Sigaut into more devaluations to stem a

rapid drain of international reserves. He was finally able to impose some stability on currency markets by establishing a dual-exchange rate. For financial transactions, the peso was allowed to float. For exports and imports, the Central Bank fixed the exchange rate and planned to continue with monthly mini-devalanations.

After six months of crisis. Argentines could finally take stock of the damage: The peso, starting off the year at about P 2,100 to the dollar, was lower by mid-Sepember. International (Continued on Page 9S)

Banking and Finance

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S.G.S.T. maintains an active market in all issues led by Société Générale and several hundred others.

In 1980 and the first three months of 1981, the issues lead-managed were the following:

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World's Banks Fight for Share of Action

WHEN a developing region has vast, untapped energy po-tential, high levels of growth and the largest slice of foreign invest-ment, the international banks can't be far behind. Latin America is now the world's largest borrower of international capital, and the world's most aggressive banks are flocking to meet the demand. Moreover, Latin America's banks are heading overseas to set up business in increasing numbers. "It's a global game now," said ames W. Bergford, executive vice

president and Western Hem-ishpere coordinator for Chase Manhattan Bank. "This is not the

American ballpark it once was."

The big U.S. money center banks are making the most of their international profits in Latin America: Chase posted 19 percent of its income before securities. transactions there last year - \$70 million. Citibank, the largest earner in the region, earned 41 percent (\$150 million) of its international profits in Latin America.

Now other banks of the world are joining in. The continent's oldest bank, the Bank of London and South America (Boisa), has been a presence for 120 years; Barclays Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada have long-established business. But lately other European, Canadian, and Japanese banks, following trade flows, and Arab consortium banks are entering into the region and finding the climate much to their liking.

The profit picture helps bankers overcome their qualms about the region's undeniable difficulties: notorious political instability, en-demic high inflation running 58 percent in the region, high debt loads, a declining growth rate (from a high 7 percent average to 6 percent), coupled with one of the world's highest population growth rates, 2.7 percent, a warning of approaching social unrest.

Nevertheless, international bankers insist they are there for the long term and that the long term in Latin America is looking good. "You stay through the hard times as well as the good," says William R. Rhodes, Citibank's senior vice president and senior corporate officer for Latin America and the Caribbean. "Each country has its ups and downs, but all of Latin America is attractive."

Most of the large banks are find-ing their corporate business is growing in Latin America. Both Citibank and Chase have 60 percent of their Latin business in the corporate sector, with private, mixed and public companies. Latin America has become increasingly dependent on the international private banking sector, and its private sector is bringing the greatest More Latin corporations went di-rectly to the international capital markets than ever in 1980, and

found a warm reception.

Mr. Rhodes said, "Local currency business is mainly with the private sector, and that's normally our most profitable business. The spreads are generally greater in the local currency than in Eurocurren-cies." Citibank does one-third of its Latin American business in for-वंद्रम ट्यान्सवंहर.

Nicholas Cross, vice president and manager of Lloyds Bank International Ltd.'s Miami operations, agrees. "It's more risky to lend to the private sector than to the public sector or the banks, but we are equipped to assess risk through our branch network which knows the quality of the which knows the quality of the company's management. What's really important is the ability and the will to repay — the balance

sheet is history."

Mr. Rhodes and other bankers believe their private sector lending will continue to grow. He sees two trends ahead in Latin American banking — more private sector participation and a greater wel-come for foreign private invest-

Loan syndications and public sector project loans remain an important segment to most foreign banks operating in the area, as does business with financial insti-tutions and individuals. But as Mr. Bergford says, "We will have to work harder for increasingly clu-tive increase." Increasingly clusive income." Increased competi-tion has led Chase and other banks to pursue income from banking services — trade finance, funds transfers, management fees for loan syndications, corporate financial counseling and mergers and acquisitions, among others.

Bank Expansion

Banks are expanding in Latin America in various ways. One of the most eyebrow-raising was Bank of America's acquisition this year of Argentina's flountlering Banco International for \$144.6 million, adding 60 branches to its existing seven and making it the largest foreign bank in that finan-cially troubled country. Other banks entering a country for the first time may decide a branch is

(SOUTH AMERICA)

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accomplish your goals.

interested for further infor please contact: Mr. A. Rebagliani c/o IHT, p.o. Box 1288 The profit picture helps overcome qualms about instability, and most bankers say the long-term outlook is good.

unnecessary if lending is primarily to the public sector, a representa-

tive office may do as well. If correspondent banking is an important area, a branch may be viewed as competitive with local banks, the potential correspondent clients. Those banks interested in retail operations must evaluate the nomy of a target country and its long-term objectives as well as its openness to foreign institutions. Some countries, among them Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico, don't permit full hank branches or subsidiaries. Citibank is the sole exception in Mexico, since it kept its full-service branch, established in 1929, in operation when other banks fled the revolution in the late 1930s.

International Expansion

But while foreign banks are doing their best to garner stakes in Latin America, the region's boldest local banks are making a dra-matic move overseas. Their reasons are various. In some cases, it may simply amount to flag-planting without a clear purpose or business plan in mind. But the most aggressive are going with definite goals; to attract capital flows to the home office, to continue growing through market expansion, or to follow domestic busi-

In doing so, they are building networks with access to international capital markets and establishing their credibility in the world banking community. And, not incidentally, they are posing a challenge of their own to the international banks with Latin American operations.

Mexico's four largest banks are now established in New York and London. Most of them went abroad with a clear purpose, to funnel money home to belo allevi-ate a capital shortage in Mexico. The oldest Latin American bank away from home is Banco Nacional de Mexico (Banamex), which opened an agency in New York in 1929. But only 10 years ago did the bank decide to truly "internation-

"We realized that we had been

operating as a representative office, not really taking advantage of the functions possible with agency status," explained Clifton T. Hudgins, New York agent for Banamex, one of Mexico's two leading banks, with approximately \$14 billion in assets, which had

reached its share limit at home. The New York agency assumed the U.S. dollar clearing functions for its head office, undertaking the "whole spectrum of the bank's dol-lar business," said Mr. Hudgins. Good cash management, with U.S. interest rates running at 18-20 percent was vital, since the proximity of the two countries creates an ex-tensive business in dollars. As the bank's North American headquarters, the agency funds the bank's activities, maintains a small credit department, participating in syndi-cations "to maintain our presence in that market," and goes after the Mexican business of U.S. corpora-

"We are unique in the Latin American market," said Mr. Hudgins. "Mexico has lots of international business, which we didn't have to develop. We can help corporations with their Mexican business. Our expertise is geographic; our business is Mexico. The new thrust has paid off. Statistics of the Federal reserve Bank in New York show Banamex's New York agency has grown from \$15 million in assets in 1974 to \$750 million in 1980.

A relative newcomer to the New York scene is Banco Rio de la Plata S.A., Argentina's largest privately owned bank with \$1.5 billion in assets and the first private bank to go overseas. Like the Mexican banks, other Latin American banks chose New York for access to the financial markets and international banking community but more importantly, because of trade relationships with the United

Banco Rio de la Plata set up a Panama affiliate in 1978 and moved into New York with an agency in October, 1979. In two months, the bank plans to open a

presentative office in London, & it is attractive for access to the Fra

Roberto Ruiz, the New York regional general manager, explained the strategy behind the hank's moves. "Parisma was an integradiate step, to gain more under-standing of international business but the United States is the most relevant trade partner for Argent

Rio de la Plata, a wholesaire hank, had reached the saturation level at home and felt the effects of negative fluctuations in the economy," Mr. Ruiz said, since its castomers are Argentina's militina-tionals, large corporations and public sector corporations — the GDP of Argentina."

Mr. Ruiz stressed, "We came to expand into new markets are available to us at home and a provide correspondent services to other Argentine banks; we did not come to acquire debt for the home office." In the process, Mr. Rus-added, "We gained an ability to support some Argentines with business outside Argentina and to extend relationships between and tinationals and Argentina to coatries outside."

"We are like a consulate here." Mr. Ruiz said, a major source of technical and legal information plus information on the Argentine mess environment and adv sory services to corporations with

ing to enter that market. The banker said that since establishing the New York office in October, 1979, he had had a "crash course in crisis management, with the taking of U.S. hostages in iran, the credit crunch and skyrocketing U.S. interest rates, the economic crisis in Argentina and changes of government and economic policy in both the United States and at home. Despite the tough environ-ment, Mr. Ruiz said, the agencywith \$235 million in assets — has been profitable from the third month, now contributing 20 percent of ther bank's overall opera-

ting profits.
With more than 40 Latin American banks in New York, the trend seems certain to continue. Chiles: law now permits its banks to set up overseas branches; many coun-tries' banks are buying up U.S. banks as a way in. And like their counterparts on other continents these expanding banks may find they can't go home again.
— PAMELA BAYLESS

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in LATIN AMERICA

Mexico Is Suffering From Growth Pains

By Cynthia Vice

ONE of Mexico's leading brokerage houses recently published a large advertisement in a major local newspaper with a soothing photograph of a waveless sea and the word "calm" printed above in bold, black type. The message was clear. The market has its ups and downs like the sea and its ups and downs like the sea and it is vital to remain calm.

The ad was a blatant reminder to investors that Mexico's economic picture is not as cloudless as it was a year ago. Not only has the country been undergoing violent growing pains, along with its four-year oil bonanza, but in recent months it has also encountered problems selling oil, the precious black gold that has made Mexico the fastest growing nation in Latin

Part of the problem, since May, has been the slumping price of oil on the world market. But Mexico unded that problem. Petroless Mexicanos, the state oil mo-nopoly, followed market trends at first by cutting \$4 off its price per barrel, but this stirred such a political flap that Pemex was quickly forced to backtrack and raise prices again by \$2 per barrel. The higher price cost Mexico many of its customers this summer, including the French Petroleum Co. The government toreascuss in tetaliavernment threatened to cancel programs with France in retalia-tion. "Such an outburst of nationalistic oil policy was frightening to some foreign investors here," said one European banker. "This was a

Mexico has since regained most of its export volume by dint of several important concessions and a deal to supply the U.S. govern-ment for its strategic oil stockpile. But its problems are not over. Pemex has had to recalculate its 1981 oil earnings by some \$5 bil-lion less than the \$18-20 billion it had originally expected.

The economic tensions of the mer months have also left an indelible mark on international bankers. Many of them see Mexico's bargain-low spreads going up and its terms becoming shorter. "Mexico is not going to get better pricing than the current half per-cent over Libor," says one U.S. banker, "and perhaps spreads will increase slightly to three fourths percent by year's end."

Angel Gurria, who heads the

Treasury Department's Foreign

talk before and gives it little attention. Bankers are always threatening to hike the spreads, he says, until they realize that "they've got

strong competition because our economy is on solid ground." Mr. Garria can marshall impressive evidence to back his claim Mexico's economy is expected to grow a brisk 7 percent this year and more in 1982, because of tremendous private investment in in-dustry, mining and construction. Over \$4 billion in investment is planned for the steel industry alone over the next four years, and even Chrysler is turning a nice profit and has recently completed a \$110 million engine factory.

More important is the fact that Mexico is the fourth largest oilproducing country in the world with proven reserves of 72 billion barrels. Production now stands at 2.4 million barrels per day and is expected to reach a maximum of

2.75 barrels per day.

Besides being a blessing, however, oil has also proven to be a cause.

The incoming for many problems. The incoming tide of oil money has raised Mexican's buying power and expecta-tions so rapidly that the country's industry, agriculture, infrastruc-ture and spending on social inprovements can not keep up. Inflation has been racing along at 30 percent, creating pressures for the devaluation of the peso. Imports have swollen much faster than exports, and the country has become increasingly dependent on oil income for its balance of trade.

The lower-than-expected oil income this year has heightened these problems. Speculation against the peso grew so intense in July, because of the softened oil market, that President José Lopez Portillo pledged to "fight like a dog" against major devaluation.

Beginning in 1980, authorities have followed a policy of incre-mental mini-devaluations, which amounted to a small 5 percent loss in the peso's value in 1980 and another 5.3 percent in the first half of 1981. The peso has been dropping a few cents almost every day this year, amounting to an expected to-tal loss of 11-12 percent by the end

Outside analysts, however, are estimating that the devaluation should be as much as 50 percent to reach true parity with the dollar. The size of the gap poses the gap of a huge flight of capital into the dollar, which would force the gov-

Miami a Latin Center

(Continued from Page 7S) by air. A \$750 million expansion of port cargo facilities is under

way.

Miami knows Latin America's needs and is helping to satisfy them. A 1981 telecommunications equipment "expo" drew 2,500 Latinos, many of them ministers of communications or high-level military personnel, to view equipment of 112 multinational exhibi-tors eager to tap Latin America's top market — \$18 billion to \$20 billion of communications equipment will be purchased by Latin countries in the 80s. Multimillion-dollar contracts were signed, and two companies, E.M. Ericcson of Sweden and ATT Internaand two companies, E.M. Ericeson of Sweder and ATT Interna-tional, decided to open Miami offices a month after the expo-joining more than 100 multinationals already in the area. About 200 exhibitors are signing on for next year's "expo." Other Miami expos are planned for electronics, avionics, agribusiness equip-ment, medical technology and food processing equipment, all ma-jor growth markets in Latin America.

"None of us have our eggs in one basket," says Stephen Stern-field, executive director of Miami's International Center, repre-senting 400 corporations engaged in Latin American trade. "We

watch our portfolios carefully, not to be overexposed."

One factor that is meant to help Miami's international compaes avoid risk and overexposure is an insurance exchange, now in its formative stages. Mr. Sternfield predicts it will be "the next boom," drawing more than 100 international insurance firms during the decade to the Miami exchange for insurance and rein-

surance of all kinds in the Latin American marketplace. Whatever the risk, it only serves to heighten the air of excitement and movement in Miami these days. Gustavo Cisneros explains why. The head of a \$2 billion Venezuelan conglomerate with \$100 million invested in the United States which recently bought into the Florida National Banks of Fla., Inc. said, "Miami has a fantastic future as an international city, and may become another Hong Kong within 10 years."

— PAMELA BAYLESS

large devaluation, if and when it comes, will be a blow to the banks. Some may be caught with large peso exposures, and others may face defaults or reschedulings as the government and private bor-rowers find that the dollar equivalent of their debt swells and places a heavier burden on repayment.

Meanwhile, the trade picture looks grim. Analysts estimate that 1981 imports will increase at least 50 percent this year (following a 55 cent increase in 1980), and the trade deficit will climb from \$3.3 billion to at least \$4 billion. Add to that the annual interest payments of \$6.5-7 billion on the foreign debt, and the current account deficit will probably reach more than \$10 billion by December 1981. Some analysts are projecting as high as \$13-14 billion, compared to \$6 billion in 1980.

As a result, international banks expect Mexico to need more loans this year than the \$5 billion it had originally foreseen. In July, when the oil shortfall became apparent. Mr. Gurria said that the govern-ment would need an additional \$1.2 billion to cover the year. He planned to reduce the anticipatory borrowing for 1982 in order to

ernment to decree a devaluation. A keep the 1981 total from increasing. The government also took steps to reduce its need for loans. A 4 percent budget cut was announced in July, equivalent to 3.7 billion, and steps were taken to reduce the flow of imports by increasing the list of commodities requiring import licences and by raising tariffs.

> Mr. Gurria refuses to comment on just how much the government will actually need this year to cov-er the oil shortfall. The government is "experimenting" with austerity measures, he says, since it has never been in this situation before. Foreign banking experts say that borrowing for 1981 could reach \$8 billion, or \$3 billion more than

> Whether or not the government succeeds in controlling its borrow-ing. Mexico's debt has already reached uncomfortable levels. The public foreign debt at the end of 1980 was \$33.8 billion. The government projects that it will increase to \$38.8 billion by the end of the year, and financial analysts say that it could reach \$42 billion if the austerity measures fail. Taking into account the private sector foreign debt, expected to be \$15 billion at the end of 1981, the total will amount to \$54 billion or more.

Argentina's Recession 'Subtle' but Deep

reserves had fallen from about \$7 billion in January to less than \$5 billion. The devaluations have taken the lid off inflation, which is expected to be at least 150 percent

At the same time, the financial shocks have also corrected the structural imbalances that Mr. Martinez de Hoz had created in the economy. The peso is now valued closer to true market parity, reducing import competition with Argentine-made goods. Interest rates, although still high, are neutral in comparison with the rate of

Argentine industrialists are not overly excited, however. These improvements are not enough to counterbalance over two years of accumulated bankruptcies, layoffs and mounting debt burdens. The usually insatiable Argentine consumer, if he does not find himself unemployed, has decided to put his money in the bank. Retail and industrial sales are in not doing well. An executive with an Argentine industrial conglomerate estimated that most industries are working at 60 percent of capacity, well below the break-even point.

To make matters worse, investors are discouraged from putting their money in Argentina by the uncertain course of future government policy. It is neither free-market, nor protectionist. Mr. Sigant has maintained sizeable import tariffs but refused to erect import barriers and prohibition. He will not condone subsidized interest rates, but he has created several financial mechanisms to help industries lengthen the terms of their

As a U.S. banker explains, the government has yet to define exactly which industries are worth protecting and which should be left to outside competition. "They still do not know where they want to take this country," comments a Canadian banker.

Meanwhile, the financial upheavals of the past six months have been upsetting to Argentina's international creditors. Foreign bankers were apparently among the last to acknowledge the weaknesses in Mr. Martinez de Hoz's strategy. Up to late 1980, Argentina was negotiating some of the lowest spreads in the continent - one-half and five-eights percent over Libor.

As soon as the rapid-fire series of devaluations made the country's economic problems all too obvious, its stock in international markets took a turn for the worse. Japanese banks pulled out of a previously planned \$30 billion bond issue, and a \$300 million syndicated loan for the state oil company was removed from the market.

Interest and Debts

Argentina has since proven that it will have little or no difficulty in obtaining loans, as long as it is willing to pay higher rates. In a \$500 million seven-year syndicated loan, led by the Bank of America and scheduled for signing in early October, the Republic of Argentina offered to pay one and one-eighths percent over Libor. That deal sold like bandits", says a U.S.

growth of debt this year. After more than doubling from \$12 bil-lion at end-1978 to about \$27 billion at end-1980, the total foreign debt is about \$30 billion this year. with roughly 50 to 60 percent held by the government. The plentiful trade surplus means that Argentina is having no problems in meeting its debt service payments,

about \$5 billion this year.

leading Argentine industrialist, "The way out of the recession is through exports." Besides the peso devaluations, the government has set up a tax scheme and other incentives to promote manufactured exports. The response has been a marked increase in these exports in just a few months.

- JANE BAIRD

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Banking and Finance

Arlabank: An Expanding Bridge to the Middle East

By Craig Justice

A FTER the quadrupling of OPEC oil prices in 1973-1974, many Arab countries began looking for new ways to invest their surplus revenues. Meanwhile, Latin American states were trying to entice more capital for their own development, especially those that were not oil exporters and had to spend increasing amounts for petroleum. Theoretically, it looked like a good match. But the Arabs were not familiar with that part of the world, while Latin America lacked Middle East contacts.

During the next three years, however, there emerged the idea of a Latin American-Arabic bank to link the economies of the two regions. On Oct. 6, 1977, 27 major financial entities from 18 countries in the Middle East and Latin America founded the Arab Latin America Bank (Arlabank) in Lima with a subscribed capital of \$100 million. Within the last four years, Ariabank's assets have grown to more than \$1.6 billion, and it has recently doubled its subscribed capital to \$200 million (\$125 million is fully paid), of which 60 per-cent is held by the Arab shareholders and 40 percent by the Latin

Arlabank, an international merchant bank that offers project finance, syndicated loans and trade finance, functions primarily as a bridge channeling funds from the Arab world to Latin America. The bank's involvement in Latin America comes at an opportune time. U.S. banks are approaching their lending limits south of the border, while their Arab counterparts have a much greater capacity. Furthermore, according to Arlabank officials, Latin America offers attractive investments. "Latin America looks good — it's got ba-sic resources. In Third World terms, it is further up the growth ladder. It has a better potential than Africa," a bank representa-

Greater Impact

Although Arlabank is far from being the largest Arab bank operating in Latin America, it is well-prepared for a lead role in bringing the two regions closer together be-cause of its excellent Middle East contacts and a staff with Latin American expertise. It is putting together an investment division that will give advice on specific projects in the energy, mineral and agricultural sectors, in addition to advising clients in corporate finance.
The bank, which led or co-led

co-managed 16 from January, 1980, to June, 1981, totaling slight-ly more than \$4.476 billion, is beginning to have a greater impact on Latin American finance. Its portfolio is diverse, with loans used for a range of projects from building infrastructure to brewing beer. "We do not blackball any countries. We are receptive to any propositions," an Arlabank official said. Arlabank has also been active in Euromarkets, with loans to Yu-

goslav and Italian companies, and plans to enter the floating rate note market. Although Arlabank's involvement in Euromarkets will increase as the bank grows, its focus is, by definition, on Latin Under Peruvian law, extraterritorial operations carried out by multinational banks are not subject to government control. Arlabank was the first offshore bank to

operate in Latin America, and the only one to keep its headquarters there. It operates a full branch in Bahrain, and keeps in close communication with the Manama office via its own satellite. In addition to the offshore banking unit in

tive offices in London, Rio de ternational Bank, which is based in Janeiro and Bogota Eventually, the bank plans to establish itself in other Latin American capitals, including Buenos Aires, Santiago, Caracas and Mexico City, and in

Arlabank has taken great pains to adopt a conservative philoso-phy, and bank officials say that this is respected in the market. In 1979, operating profits were just over \$5.5 million, but this more than doubled last year to approxi-mately \$11.3 million, or slightly less than I percent of total assets. During the first six months of 1981, Arlabank showed a net profit of roughly \$9.2 million, indicating continued high growth and in-creased profitability.

Egyptian Trade

Abdulwahab A. al-Tammar, Arlabank's director and chief execu-tive, has been the driving force be-hind the Bank. Mr. al-Tammar is also chairman and managing direc-tor of the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Co., which is 80-percent state-owned and one of Arlabank's two biggest shareholders. The other is Arab In-

AIB was established in 1972 to help finance Egyptian trade, with the governments of Egypt and Li-bya as the largest shareholders, along with Oman, Qatar, the Unit-ed Arab Emirates and private Arab interests. In spite of the 1979 Baghdad Conference — held in response to the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David accords — which called on participating Arab countries and their establishments to stop granting loans, deposits and banking facilities to the Egyptian government and its establishments, the shareholders of Arlabank work cooperatively, according to bank officials. "Politics does not exist in the bank," an official

Arlabank are the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, Arab Banking Corp. (Bahrain), Banque Intercontinentale Arabe (Paris), Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, National Bank of Bahrain, National Com-mercial Bank (Jidda) and Riyad

The other Arab shareholders of

Latin American shareholders are Banco Arabe Español, Banco Cafetero (Bogota), Banco de Bogotá. Banco de Colombia, Banco de Chile, Banco de Credito del Perú. Banco del Estado (La Paz), Banco del Estado de Chile, Banco de la Nación (Lima), Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Banco do Brasil, Banco Industrial (La Paz), Banco Nacional de Desarrollo (Buenos Aires), Banco Popular y de Desarrollo Comunal (San José, Costa Rica), Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Santiago), Corporación Financi-era Colombiana and Corporación Financiera Nacional (Quito).

Also holding shares are the Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel (Port-au-Prince), Eu-ropean Arab Holding S.A. Luxembourg, and UBAF Group Holding

According to the September, 1981, Middle East Economic Digest report on Latin America, development agency officials from Latin America say that the participation of Arab banks in their region has been relatively small, al-though their contribution to growth has been positive. Their participation - due in part to Ar-- is certain to increase

Resources Attracting Investors to Region

courage foreign investment in 12 large projects that are as yet unfinanced. And Venezuela seeks investment for the aluminum sector, second only to oil in export earnings.

In Brazil, a priority is agriculture, a 10-percent growth sector, with soya, coffee, orange juice, cocoa and sugar traditionally the top exports. The newly cleared tropical forest in Carajās is expected to provide millions of acres of mineral-rich soil with great potential for agriculture and

Jari, a bold agro-industrial experiment by U.S. investor Daniel K. Ludwig, has come upon hard times, and 30 percent of the project is up for sale. Mr. Ludwig invested nearly \$1 billion in the Brazilian jungle in the 1970s on 5,600 square miles he bought for \$3 million. The 120 million fast-growing trees he planted in hopes of producing vast amounts of paper pulp did not adapt to the soil, and nice harvests fell 30percent below expectations. The world's largest herd of water buffalo — 6,000 animals — is being sold off or slaughtered.

There are construction possibilities all over the region, but nowhere greater than in the vast hydroelectric projects. Nearly every country with rivers to harness is increasingly turning to this source of electricity.

The most ambitious of these is Argentina's plan to spend \$15 billion by the year 2000 to build 27 hydroelectric power projects. The country hopes eventually to derive 73 percent of its domestic energy needs from these sources. Three of 10 ongoing projects are on stream, and an esti-mated \$11 billion in international loans and foreign capital will be needed for completion.

Currently, Argentina's biggest dam project is under construction on the Parana River, constantly fed by melting snows from the Andes and the tropical rains of Brazil and Paragnay. Scheduled for start-up in 1986, Yacryeta Binacional, a joint project between Argentina and Paraguay, will cost about \$7.2 billion. About 25 construction firms from 12 countries have bid on the 2,700-megawatt complex.

The biggest hydroelectric plant in the world is Itaipú, a 12,600-mega-

watt complex being built on the Paraná's Iguazú Falls between Brazil and Paraguay. Itaipú, at a cost of nearly \$13 billion, is expected to

produce half of Brazil's generating capacity. At least \$1.5 billion is needed to complete the scheme. To date, most financing has been obtained through suppliers' credits, private and public Brazilian institutions, and Swiss and West German banks, whose companies are important equip-

In the manufacturing sector, automakers are finding tremendous opportunities in Latin America, with the fastest-growing market in the world — 9 percent a year — for automobile and truck sales. Major European, North American and Japanese vehicle makers are scrambling to fill the need. Ford alone expects sales to at least triple by the year 2000, from 2 million to 6 million units a year.

Mexico is the darling of foreign investment in manufacturing, offering major opportunities in keeping with rapid industrial growth. About 77 percent of its anticipated \$3 billion in foreign investment this year is destined for manufacturing, and \$1 billion of that is expected in the automobile sector. Foreign investment has doubled yearly since 1979, when the government loosened restrictions on foreign firms, especially those promoting technological change and widening exports. The government especially wants more truck production. Even the financially troubled Chrysler Corp. is making money, with nearly \$30 million in 1980 profits in Mexico on more than \$1 billion in sales.

A severe shortage of capital and technology has led Mexico to offer special incentives to multinationals. "In-bond" processing plants, for export products only, may be 100-percent foreign-owned; others must observe the "Mexicanization" rule of 49-percent ownership through joint ventures. Other areas where foreign investment is welcome are high technology, jet engines, computers, petrochemicals, and transportation and port development.

In agriculture and forestry, Chile has put some of its rich and varied resources on offer to the highest bidder, as part of a market diversification away from mining. In Venezuela and Colombia, countries that do not eagerly seek foreign investors, agro-industrial programs are among the most welcome. Venezuela, which imports half its food, is hoping that foreign investment will reduce that dependency.

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But the country's development goes much further. Over the last few years Chile has experienced almost incredibly high growth indexes in any number of import and export items.

The country undoubtedly represents, today, one of the very best commercial prospects in Latin

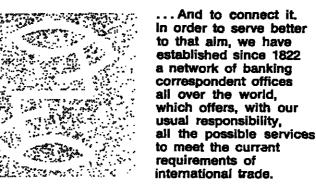
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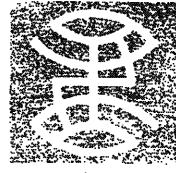
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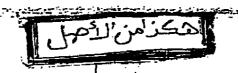












Brazil Attempts to Avoid Reckoning Day

minister. Antônio Delfim Netto. Mr. Delfim rose to the post of planning minister and has become Brazil's economic "czar."

Brazil's economic "czar."

One of his first acts was to try to outrun the rate of inflation by outproducing it—in essence a type of supply-side economics. Acting on the belief that there was considerable or the considerable of able excess capacity in some sectors, Mr. Delim sought to sumulate production in these sectors in the expectation that the increased supply would cause prices to fall The experiment was disastrous. Inflation rose from 40.8 percent in 1978 to 77.2 percent in 1979 and to the record level of 110.2 percent in

Signs of Discord

In late 1979, the first signs of discord between Brazil and its bankers appeared. The govern-ment negotiated a \$1.2-billion "jumbo" loan syndication at Libor plus % percent. At the time, spreads were beginning to rise, and the banking community asked Brazil instead to take down three sepa-

rate loans of \$400 million each, with the later loans paying higher spreads. Brazil insisted and, according to some bankers, promised that the country would return to the market in Leanning Cach. the market in January or February of 1980 to compensate the banks for committing at the low % spreads. But Brazil did not go to the market until May. It was not surprising, therefore, to hear bankers saying in 1980 that Brazil should seek a standby loan from the International Monetary Fund rather than draw more funds from the private banking community.

This tactic yielded the expected results. Brazil's antipathy for In-ternational Monetary Fund-man dated economic belt tightening is well-known. The country acceded to bankers' demands for higher spreads and is now paying an incredible 2.25 percent over Libor (or 2 percent over the U.S. prime rate). On bank-to-bank loans, the business is even more attractive. In addition to the normal spread,

Therein lies the reason for continued bank financing to Brazil. When one considers that Poland, a centrally planned economy under the threat of Soviet intervention. has rescheduled its foreign debt at 1.75 per cent over Libor, it is easy to see why a banker would be more anxious to lend to a country such as Brazil where market information flows relatively freely, there is no external threat to the country and the bank can earn an effective yield of 8 percent to 9 percent.

But both the banks and the

mated the world economy. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar on world markets in 1981 has severely eroded the Eurodollar funding capacity of European and Japanese banks. U.S. banks have come perilously close to their lend-ing limits for Brazil with three Brazil pays a commission that ing limits for Brazil with three ranges from 0.5 percent to I percent in cruzeiros (used to defray result, the remainder of 1981 and

country appear to have poorly esti-

most of 1982 may be a difficult period for Brazil and its bankers. Even with a yield curve so obviously attractive, the banks may not be able to continue funding as be-

There is an uneasy feeling in banking circles that the merry-go-round may be slowing. Many of the banks are in too deep, however. "Nobody wants to be the first to get off," a banker said. Obviously, the final chapter of

Brazil's balance-of-payments prob-lems, particularly those stemming from debt service, is yet to be writ-ten. Brazil is currently much more sensitive to a change in foreign interest rates than it is to a change in petroleum prices.

A 1-percentage-point increase in foreign money rates costs Brazil the cash flow equivalent of \$300 million. The same increase in pe-troleum prices generates a \$100-million expenditure. An international banker said, "Brazil missed a golden opportunity to consoli-date its growth over the last 15 years, and we helped the country miss it by financing so heavily."

Oil Thrusting Venezuela, Mexico Into Leading Roles

(Continued from Page 7S)

gion

about \$5 billion and its debt service is a low 15 percent of exports. Since 1972, Ecuador's growth has been financed by higher oil prices and growing indebtedness, but that era is coming to and end. The drop in oil prices will mean a growing current account deficit and growing pressure to reduce the lavish government spending under the civilian government. Ecuador's aggressive borrowing is pushing up the foreign debt well over \$4 bilion by the end of 1981. Debt service will be over 36 percent of export revenues.

Ecuador's most serious problem is the low level of oil exploration. The administration has submitted a long-awaited bill to modify the unfavorable terms of exploration contracts, but oil companies found the proposals disappointing. Even this bill may not be able to pass

The Bolivian economy is in a state of severe crisis cansed prima-rily by a shortage of foreign exchange. Negotiations with the IMF for a two-year, \$220 million standby loan have been stalled for months, due in part to international condemnation of the military government for its role in cocaine trade. The government clamped down severe exchange controls in

Central America's foreign debt burden, not including Panama, was already a heavy \$7.5 billion at the end of 1980 and is climbing in all five countries. Costa Rica is struggling desperately to make in El Salvador, the fiscal deficit, and the need for loans, is growing

sions by the legislature and the Su-preme Court have threatened the administration's ability to carry out the policies it promised the IMF, and the agreement appears doomed to fall apart.

tion brings in a new government. rapidly. Only \$24 million in 1979, the deficit grew to \$198 million in tranche of an IMF standby agree-

TANE BAIRD has most recently become an associate editor at Institutional Investor. She has previously worked for Business International and other publications.

PAMELA BAYLESS is the former editor of Special Sections for Newsweek International. She is a former editor for The Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly.

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CRAIG JUSTICE is an American journalist based in Europe.

CYNTHIA VICE is a free-lance writer based in Mexico and a former reporter for The Associated Press.

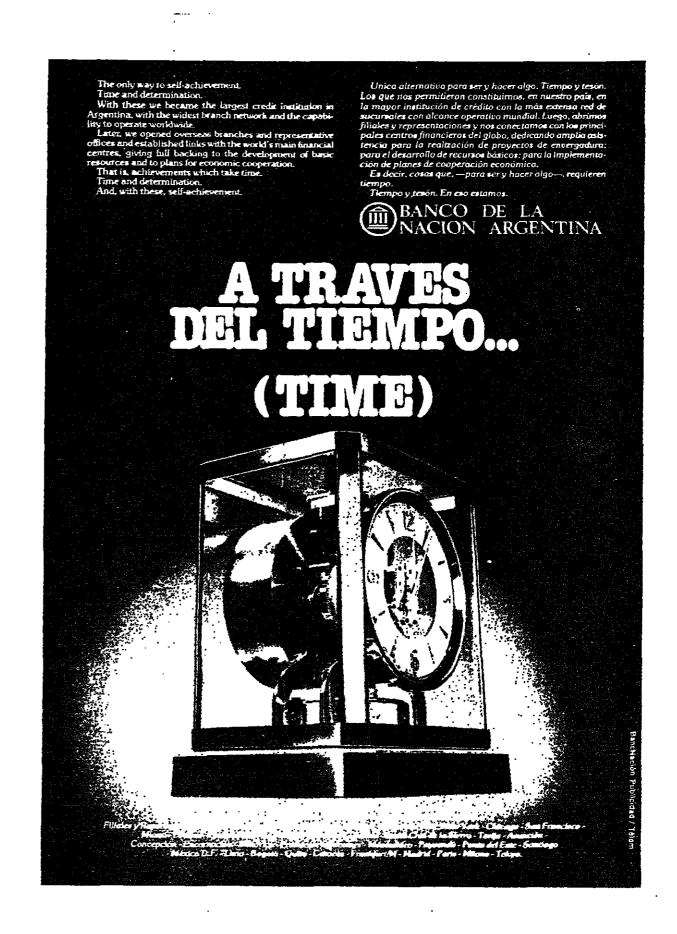
early Angust, but the IMF is reportedly pressuring for a 30 percent devaluation of the peso. The government lacks the exchange to meet payments on the \$3.7 billion foreign debt. ing to government data, however, the debt was still a low \$477 million at the end of 1980.

Political upheavals in Guatemala have caused a severe capital flight, which is depleting the coun-try's usually high level of interna-tional reserves, down to an uncomfortable \$200 million or less by the end of 1981. The government is also increasing its spending, by 77 percent this year, and its borrowing to make up for lagging private investment. There is yet little concern, however, because the debt is low and the service is insignificant.

The Nicaraguan government will assume a growing role in the economy, as the private sector continues to withdraw, creating greater pressures on spending. The country is also suffering from a wrenching trade deficit, estimated at \$400 million this year, because of low coffee prices and low output of other exports.

Although it has renegotiated its

debt with the international banks, Nicaragua is depending on donations and low-interest multilateral government-to-government loans to meet its day-to-day foreign exchange needs.



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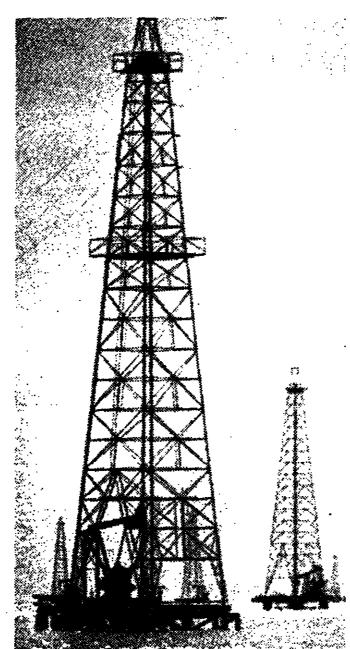
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U.S. Inflation Slowed in August

Delhi Agrees To Merger With CSR

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Delhi Internasional Oil has agreed to merge with
a subsidiary of CSR of Australia
that is to offer \$78 a share for all
of Delhi's common stock. The transaction, based on Delhi's 7.58 million common shares outstanding, would be worth \$591.2 mil-

Delhi, one of the smaller oil companies based in Dallas, an-aounced Wednesday that the offer is expected to begin by next Tuesday. The agreement also calls for a CSR subsidiary to buy 1.475 mil-fion authorized but unissued Delhi shares for \$78 each, or \$115 mil-

Delhi, long considered a takeover target, has major exploration interests in Australia as well as modest oil and gas reserves in the United States. In 1980, the company earned \$4.8 million, or 62 cents a share, on sales of \$27.1 million.

Delhi's management put the concern up for sale last year. The company said in July that its plan to sell was on schedule and that it expected to receive proposals for abquisition by this month.

Sedco Purchase

In April, 1980, Sedco, an offshore drilling company based in Dallas, announced that it had purchased 11.2 percent, or 846,000 shares, of Delhi's stock.

Investment bankers have said that it is difficult to assess the value of Delhi's 24 million acres of undeveloped land in Australia.

Last year, Delhi sold 22.4 million cubic feet of natural gas in Australia and it has reserves of about 752 billion cubic feet. Most of the gas is under long-term contract and is selling at about 70 cents per thousand cubic feet, a price that analysts consider low.

Delhi also owns 983,000 barrels of proven oil reserves in the Unit-ed States and 14.9 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

In January, 1980, Delhi and other companies with interests in the Cooper Basin oil and gas fields notified the South Australian government that they could be ready to begin production of crude oil, gas condensate, butane and propane in early 1983. The government has since begun work on a pipeline and port facilities.

Slide Continues On U.K. Markets

By Leonard Downie Jr.

Washington Past Service

LONDON — Share prices continued to fall drastically Thursday on the London Stock Exchange, accelerating a steep two-week slide that analysts blame on deepening pessimism about the economic policies of both Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government and the Reagan administration.

Market analysts said the U.K. financial community was more skeptical than ever that Mrs. Thatcher's determination to stick to her monetarist economic strategy will hold down inflation, reduce the government budget deficit or bring Britain out of its worst recession in a half century. Investors are similarly doubtful, according

Investors are similarly doubtful, according to the analysts, that the Reagan administration will succeed in reducing budget deficits, inflation or high U.S. interest rates, which have destabilized currency values and financial markets throughout the industrial world. Prices slumped on stock exchanges in Europe, Asia and Australia Thursday after this

(Continued on Page 15)



GAO Criticizes Restructuring Plan for AT&T

WASHINGTON - Serious flaws exist in government plans to deregulate the telecommunications industry by permitting American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to of-fer new services through a separate

subsidiary, the General Account-ing Office said Thursday. The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, studied a 1980 Federal Communications Commission decision to permit AT&T, the world's largest company, to reorganize in order to enter unregulated and lucrative fields such as data

Processing.
The Senate is expected to take. up next week a complex bill to re-place the FCC's deregulation order with a comprehensive telecom-munications deregulation law. The House has held extensive hearings and hopes to produce its own bill by early November.

National Semiconductor

United Press International SANTA CLARA, Calif. - National Semiconductor said it will shut down its semiconductor operations at Greenock, Scotland, for four days in November and at its U.S. plants for three to four days

The FCC decision, scheduled to take effect March I, would break up AT&T so it could enter unregulated fields now closed to it. It also would deregulate the telephone equipment industry and would open interstate calls to more com-

Baby Bell'

The new AT&T subsidiary is aimed at preventing the communications giant from using monopoly revenues from basic telephone service to subsidize its competitive ac-

But at issue is whether there are enough restraints to prevent the Bell System from subsidizing its newly independent company — dubbed "Baby Bell" — to keep down prices and eliminate compet-

The GAO, which has been working on the study for two years, said it did not believe the FCC would be able to monitor relations between the parent company and the spinoff firm well enough to know

The FCC has failed to gather the data it needs to monitor the industry; has focused on establishing maximum profit margins for AT&T without scrutinizing the equipment costs and other expenses to which the profit margin dealers noted that gold

is applied, and failed after a 20year struggle to develop an effective means of determining what it costs AT&T to provide specific services, the GAO said.

It also expressed reservations about allowing the parent and its fledgling firm to share research, development and manufacturing costs - provisions contained in both the FCC decision and the

The restructuring of AT&T, which accounts for 80 percent of the U.S. telecommunications in-

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar was

ahead of Wednesday's close at

midday Thursday, though down slightly from its high opening lev-els, dealers said.

the day in Europe, where dollar closed up from Wednesday, but

fell back in late trading from the

\$447.50 a ounce against \$455.25 in quiet trading. In Zurich it closed at

\$448.50 against \$456.50. London

closed in London at

opening levels.

Gold closed

This was the pattern earlier in

realignment of the entire industry.

Among the GAO's major find-

marked down most notably imme-

diately after the opening of the

New York market, on some fairly

heavy selling by U.S. operators. Silver also was lower, closing in

London at \$9.45 an ounce against

\$9.95. In New York, silver futures

fell the 50-cent limit in the morn-

ing with the key December con-

tract breaking through the support level of \$10 to reach a four-week

The strong dollar triggered silver

sales by speculators, and floor bro-kers said the market was practical-

low of \$9.74

ings is that contrary to the conclusions in the 1980 FCC decision. sions in the 1980 FCC decision.

Jerry Jordan a member of the telecommunications market is President's Council of Economic still dominated by one firm -AT&T. The GAO is strongly critical of

the FCC's ability to encourage and monitor the telecommunications industry's transition from a highly monopolized structure to a more competitive one," said a summary Joint Economic Committee.

To Annual Rate of 10.6 Percent report said smaller-than-recent increases in housing, transportation and food costs helped hold the August rise to a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent, well below July's sharp rise of 1.2 percent.

That July rise translated to 15.2

August.
Inflation increased 0.7 percent
in May and June and 0.4 percent

in April, the smallest so far this

Inflation has been easing more

this year than many economists

had expected due to slower rises in

food prices and declines in some

WASHINGTON - Rising housing costs moderated in August but still pushed inflation to a 10.6 percent annual rate, the government reported Thursday.
It was the second straight month percent on an annual basis — com-pared to the 10.6 percent annual increase reflected by the figures for

of double-digit inflation after four months below the 10-percent level. The new report shows that infla-tion for the past 12 months from August to August — was 10.9 percent. For the first eight months of this year, it ran at a 9.6 percent

Although August's 1-percent increase in housing costs was the smallest in four months, the Labor Department report said the hous-ing component of the Consumer Price Index still accounted for more than half of the overall August increase.

Housing prices shot up 1.6 percent in July and have ranged above the 1-percent mark each month since April, when it was 0.7 per-

Private economist Sandra Shaber said the August report indicated inflation is "on a moderating trend in the long run." Ms. Shaber, senior economist with Chase Econometrics in Bala Cynwyd, Pa., predicted inflation for the year would run about 10 percent, compared with 12.4 percent in 1980. Advisers, also said the August re-

port suggested inflation would come in under 10-percent this year. "We think we are on course and that inflation will decline further by 1 or 2 percentage points in 1982," he told the congressional

Thursday's Labor Department

dealers in Europe said.

surge, closing at \$1.7873 Thursday

from \$1.8125 Wednesday. The dol-

Foreign exchange dealers in Eu-

g Tuesday stemmed from market

rope said the dollar's initial upsw-

opinion that the sharp decline of the U.S. currency over the previ-

ous two weeks was overdone.

Dollar Eases in New York from Early High duce spending.

However, Larry Wachtel of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said Market speculation that Mr. Reagan's speech would offer the prospect of lower interest rates caused the slippage in the dollar. The pound has been especially

hard hit by the dollar's continuing lowing reports that President Reagan will propose closing tax lcopholes for that industry. General Dynamics lost 1½ to 22, Fairchild Industries 1 to 13%, McDonlar also gained against the Deutsche mark, 2,3150 against 2,2985 Wednesday, and Swissfranc, 1,9715 against 1,9615.

energy prices, brought on by the worldwide surplus of oil.

In a separate report, the Labor Department said real spendable earnings — after taxes and after adjusting for inflation — rose 0.4 percent in August, reversing three previous months of decline, for an average married wage earner with

three dependents.

Real spendable earnings were down 2.7 percent from August

The unadjusted Consumer Price Index rose to 276.5 in August. which means that goods and services costing \$10 in 1967 could-have cost \$27.65 last month.

Concern Over Reagan Plan **Sends NYSE Prices Lower**

NEW YORK - Investor uncertainty in advance of President Reagan's economic speech Thursday night caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close lower, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range most of the day but started falling in late trading to finish off 5.80 at 835.14. Declines led advances by 830 to 600 and volume narrowed to some 49 million shares from

52.7 million Wednesday. President Reagan was expected to announce further federal spending cuts in an attempt to hold down the size of the budget deficit. Analysts attributed the market's fluctuations throughout the day to conflicting reports about where President Reagan might try to re-

Deficit Issue

doubts set in late in the session that there will be any dramatic budget cuts, and prices began to fall as a result.

Defense stocks lost ground folnell Douglas 1% to 26, Litton 2% to 51% and Teledyne 2 to 134%.

Several of those firms will also be affected by the \$13 billion in military spending cuts over three years described by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger Wednes-

Grumman fell 1 to 341/2. Itgained over 9 points Wednesday after LTV offered \$45 a share for percent of its stock.

Cities service gained 21s to 43 in active trading. The firm is buying back its shares owned by Nu-West

for \$307 million.

Oil stocks were generally lower, with Exxon dropping 34 to 30%, and Mobil 32 to 2538.

Mobil Weighs Sale Of 2 Canada Units

Reuers
NEW YORK — Mobil Oil Corp. said Thursday it is considering the sale of two recently acquired subsi-daries, Mobil-GC Canada Ltd. and Mobil-TO Canada Inc.

Mobil said the sale does not include any properties of Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., the company's principal subsidiary in Canada with inrests in Western Canada and off the East Coast. The decision to consider selling companies was influenced in part by requirements of the Canadian Foreign Investment Review Act, Mobil said.

Mobil said Salomon Brothers has been retained to provide investment banking services for the proposed sale. Mobil-GC Canada, formed in 1979 to operate canadian assets acquired by mobil from International Paper Co., produces 1,400 barrels of oil and 10 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. Mobil-TO Canada Inc., formed in 1980 to operate assets bought from Esmark Inc., has minor producing interests and holds about 100,000 acres of oil and gas leases.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Belgium Firm Making Offer for Tanks Investments

LONDON - Société Générale de Belgique said Thursday that it or a subsidiary will bid up to 450 pence a share for Tanks Consolidated Investments. The offer values Tanks' ordinary capital at £77.3 million. Belgium's largest investment holding company, which had net assets book value of 9.47 billion Belgian francs (\$300.44 million)

31, holds 29.96 percent of Tanks, or 5.1 million shares. A spokesman for Société Générale's financial advisers, Lazard Fréres & Co., later said that a further 21 percent of Tanks shares have been bought in the market, raising the Société Générale's stake to more than

Sun Tentatively Agrees to Sell Texas Refinery

RADNOR, Pa. - Sun has tentatively agreed to sell its Corpus Christi, Texas, oil refinery and certain related assets to Koch Industries for \$265 million in cash. Sun said Thursday. It said the closing of the sale to the privately owned Koch is expected within 60 days.

Sun said the sale includes the 60,000-barrel-a-day refinery, the Corpus Christi petrochemical plant, an adjacent 500 acres (200 hectares) of land, the crude oil gathering system serving the refinery, and a fuels and petrochemicals terminal in Wilmington, N.C.

Chris-Craft to Sell Boat Divisions to Murray United Press International

BRADENTON, Fla. — Chris-Craft Industries has reached agreement on the sale of its boat manufacturing divisions to Murray Industries of Delaware, Chris-Craft has announced. The company said Richard E. Genth will remain president and chief operating officer.

Hudson Bay Mining Withdraws Francana Bid

TORONTO — Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting is withdrawing its offer to purchase the remaining shares of Francana Oil & Gas at \$32 a share because of insettled market conditions, Hudson Bay announced Thursday. The company, which holds 58 percent of Francana, said negotiations were continuing on the possiblity of acquiring the shares in connection with Francana's reorganization.

Aquitaine of Canada's Board Backs CDC Bid

CALGARY, Alberta — Aquitaine of Canada's board of directors will recommend that minority shareholders accept the offer by CDC Petroleum to buy all the outstanding shares of Aquitaine that CDC does not already own, Aquitaine said Thursday.

CDC, which offered \$74 a share for Aquitaine on Sept. 11, bought a 74.8-percent interest in Aquitaine from Elf-Aquitaine of France for \$1.2

AMC Offers Cash Rebates on Some 1982 Jeeps

SOUTHFIELD, Mich. — American Motors will pay cash rebates of \$500 on its 1982 "I" series of Jeep pickup trucks and \$750 on Jeep Cherokee and Wagoneer models, AMC said Thursday. It said the rebates will apply to vehicles purchased and delivered by Nov. 25. AMC is 46-percent owned by Renault of France.

Kodak, Berkey Settle Suit

NEW YORK — Eastman Kodak and Berkey Photo have settled an antitrust suit that Berkey filed against Kodak in January, 1973.

The two companies announced Wednesday that Kodak will pay \$4.75 million in cash and will pro-vide a \$2-million credit to Berkey for the purchase of Kodak prod-ucts. Barry Brett — a partner in the law firm representing Berkey
— said the settlement was approved late Wednesday by U.S.
District Court Judge Vincent L.

The settlement covers camera flash claims brought by Berkey un-der Section 1 of the Sherman Anticlaims were dropped without pay-

The settlement was substantially less than the \$112.8 million awarded Berkey by a federal court jury in January, 1978, after a nine-month trial on Berkey's claims that Kodak had used its technological dominance to restrict competition in the amateur photography business since 1969.

A District Court judge later cut that award to \$81.5 million plus \$5.6 million for lawyers' fees. An appellate panel then overturned the award and ordered a retrial, which had not taken place.

Berkey, which once marketed cameras but now concentrates on photo processing and the sale of trust Act, the companies said. As photographic equipment, original-part of the agreement, all other by sought \$300 million in damages.

Ottawa Firm on Tightening Foreign Investment Control

Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said Thursday.

The Cabinet is considering laws strengthen the controversial Foreign Investment Review Agency, or FIRA, its investment watchdog, which Washington opposes. The laws, however, are unlikely to be put before Parliament this year, Mr. Trudeau's spokesman said.

"The Cabinet has not backed down on its intention to strengthen and streamline FIRA," the spokesman said. He was commenting on a report by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. that mounting U.S. criticism of the FIRA has made the government shelve an made the government shelve an election pledge to strengthen the Steelworks Supply

U.S. officials have been attack-ing the FIRA and the govern-ment's National Energy Program - which seeks to cut foreign ownership of the Canadian oil industry to less than 50 percent by 1990 — as stumbling blocks to U.S. investment in Canada.

Mr. Trudeau's spokesman that the policy of strengthening the FIRA still stood and that the ques-tion being considered was whether the government would proceed with legislation now. "It seems unlikely at this stage," the spokesman

The government has not disclosed how it would give extra teeth to the FIRA, which screens all foreign investment applications

Nissan to Raise Car Prices

CARSON, Calif. - Nissan Motor U.S.A. will raise prices on its 1982 cars and trucks an average of \$378, or 4.6 percent. The distributor of the Datsun said Wednesday the higher prices reflect inflation, product improvements and the addition of a new mid-size car.

£Sterfing; 1,142 irish £

for benefit to Canada and can re-

OTTAWA — Canada is pursu-ne plans to strengthen its foreign Several other countries have ing plans to strengthen its foreign Several other countries have investment controls despite U.S. criticized the FIRA's powers, and pressure, a spokesman for Prime Britain's top diplomat in Ottawa, Lord Moran, said some British investors were wondering if Cana-

> Meanwhile, British Columbia and the Ottawa government signed an energy accord Thursday under which the province will remit withheld revenues to Ottawa in return for a zero-rated natural gas and gas liquid tax, starting Oct. 1, through 1986.

Reuters

LONDON — The Davy Corp. has been selected by the Indian government to complete negotia-

state of Orissa in eastern India.

Davy said its European partners in the project are CGEE Alstom of France and Güttehoffnungshuette Subsidiar Maschinenenfabrik Augsberg-Nürnberg of West Germany, which together will take £250 million to £300 million of the contract. The balance will go to lo-

Lazard Brothers is leading the project financing, with the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and Com-merzbank arranging the French and West German elements of the imancing involved.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 24, 1981, excluding bank service charges. £ D.M. F.F. H.L. 4,634 111.25° 46.75° 0,22 67.785 16.35 48635 3.232°

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ly empty of buying interest, with traders awaiting President Reagan's budget speech Thursday night.

da really wanted foreign invest-

Davy to Complete Talks on Indian

tions on behalf of a European group for the supply of a steel plant worth more than £1.25 bil-lion (about \$3.33 billion), Davy

said Thursday.

The project, which will take four years to complete, is for the first stage of an integrated iron and steelmaking and rolling plant with an annual capacity of 1.3 million metric tons, to be built for the Steel Authority of India in the

cal companies, a Davy spokesman

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 2.30 14.63 1.44 .25e 1.10 1.10 114 20 1,12 1,40 5 ,18 n3,46

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European Stock Markets Sept. 24, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

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Gold Options (poles in \$/02)

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AMEX Index

Sharp Slides Continue Across Asian Bourses

HONG KONG — The steep decline continued Thursday on major Asian stock exchanges, with the Tokyo market average falling 128.93 points to 7,364.03, its largest fall for four months.

The Hong Kong Hang Seng in-dex lost 93.23 points by midmorning before recovering to finish at 1,322.69, off only 8.32. It had topped 1,800 in mid-July.

In Sydney, the all ordinaries in-dex closed 10.7 down to 589.3, its lowest level for 16 months.

Brokers and analysts in the major stock markets blamed the pessi-

mism on high U.S. interest rates, Wall Street and London market slumps and a lack of confidence in U.S. economic policies. Withdrawal of Funds

The decline has been aggravated by a tactical withdrawal by foreign institutions and pension funds and the gloomy forecast for the London market by influential Wall Street stock analyst, Joseph Granville, the dealers said Analysts said that for Japan and Australia there is no overwhelming

domestic reason for the fall. Tokyo analysts note the fundamentals of Japan's economy are good. The market appears set for a recovery with the return of heavy overseas investor buying the likely trigger, though analysts could not predict when. However, overseas owners of Japanese stocks were still selling more than they were buying in mid-September. The high level of outstanding

tal increases by major Japanese enterprises causing fund shortages this month are expected to weigh down prices before a recovery, they said. Tokyo analysts said a recent corporate bond and stock issues have dried up funds, with underwriting

Sydney analysts said the main

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strong economic management, has also failed to halt a slide in the

Sydney market. Domestically, a strong Austra-

lian dollar has enabled overseas investors to sell in a falling market and still make a small profit while it has discouraged new investment.

In Hong Kong, analysts said that with the U.S. dollar's pressure on the Hong Kong dollar and con-

lia's vast natural resources, backed sequent rumours of supportive in-by a government's promise of creases in Hong Kong's current 18percent prime rate, immediate stock prospects remain bearish.

They said an unfavorable property market and continuing poor local economic indicators have compounded the market's fall, which was set off by institutional selling from Europe, followed by a growing volume of local selling, culminating in panic selling Wednesday and early Thursday.

In Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, where share prices are 30 percent below their peaks at the end of June, analysts said a market ral-lies over the last month were artificially bolstered by stock exchange

measures to curb short selling.
Bad fundamentals such as tight ening domestic liquidity, commodity prices and less favor-able corporate earnings in the lat-

est interim trading figures remain unchanged, analysts said.

Skepticism Fuels Price Slide in London

(Continued from Page 13) outlook was bolstered by the pre-

that the New York and London markets would fall much further. FT Index off 5.7 The biggest drop occured here when Mr. Granville advised Brit-

dictions of Joseph Granville, a

ish investors to sell everything in a radio interview just as stockbrokers were driving to work Wednesday morning.
The Financial Times index of 30 leading stocks on the London mar-ket was down 17 points Thursday before rallying to close at 489.1, off 5.7. The index plunged 20.5 points Wednesday and a total of

64 points in the past nine trading [Dealers said Thursday's late rally was largely technical, reflecting early short-covering for the two-week account ending Friday,

Reuters reported.] The slide began Sept. 14, when the Thatcher government authorized an increase in the effective minimum interest rate from 12 to 14 percent in an attempt to protect the pound's value, which has fallen sharply from a peak of \$2.47 earli-er this year to \$1.7873 Thursday. Analysts said the increase in British interest rates shook inves-

ing stocks on offer in a falling martor confidence in Mrs. Thatcher's economic strategy, despite a Cabi-net reorganization the same day that gave her even stronger control

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COMPANY REPORTS

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her determination not to change course, as critics in the government had urged.

maverick U.S. investment adviser, The financial community now fears that U.K. interests rates may still go higher to protect the pound, said Keith Percy, chief stock analyst for the Phillips and Drew brokerage firm, thus making it more difficult for British businesses to pull out of the recession and increase profits.

Describing the current state of the London stock market as "utter confusion," Mr. Percy said, "People had been increasingly confident that recovery might be com-ing" before the Sept. 14 interest rate increase. With that hope re-placed by new worry, he added, "it eems to be a bit of hysteria coming into play now."

"Investors have taken fright on interest rates and they can see no good news around the corner," said Gavyn Davies, chief economist of stockbrokers Simons and Coates. "Everything we hear on the economic front now is depress-

Recently released government statistics show that industrial output is still falling and 12-percent unemployment rate continues to rise rapidly.

Success Reversed

The inflation, which had steadily decreased for a year to provide the only omen of success for Mrs. Thatcher's policies, has turned back upward, increasing from 10.9 to 11.5 percent annually last month. The growth of the money supply also continues to exceed government targets.

greatly exceed projections during the next fiscal year. That would increase the budget deficit and gov-ernment borrowing, fueling infla-tion and possibly forcing interest

rates up further.

The deep recession also has increased the money requirements of state industries despite their shedding of tens of thousands of employees. These subsidies are estimated to account for half the expected overrun in spending during the next fiscal year. The govern ment's only answer so far, according to officials, is to explore ways tighten its control over these in-

U.S. Auto Sales 'Disappointing'

New York Times Service DETROIT - Despite rebates and incentive programs, sales of new cars by the three largest U.S. automakers rose by only 11.2 percent in the second 10 days of September, the manufacturers have reported.

Although the total number of cars sold by General Motors, Ford and Chrysler was down for the period — to 129,030 this year from 130.517 in 1980 — the increase reported Wednesday was calculated on the basis of sales per day. There were eight selling days in the peri-od this year and nine last year.

David Eisenberg, an analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said: "The results, which gave the entire domestic industry a seasonally adjusted annual selling rate of 6.2 million autos for the period. Government spending rather were disappointing. I just don't tan being reduced as Mrs. know how to read it."

FRAB - BANK INTERNATIONAL U.S.\$25,000,000.-

Floating rate notes 1978-1985

According to the terms and conditions of the above mentioned notes the interest rate applicable for the interest period of six months beginning September 23, 1981 and ending March 22, 1982, has been fixed

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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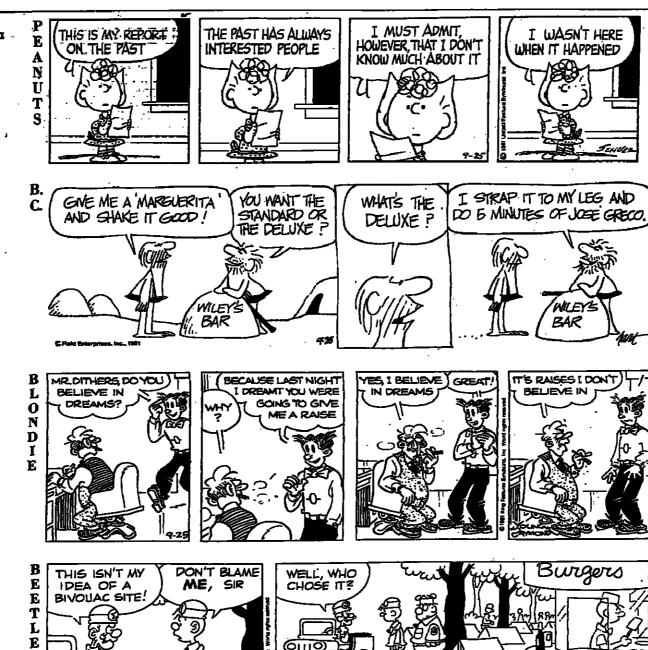


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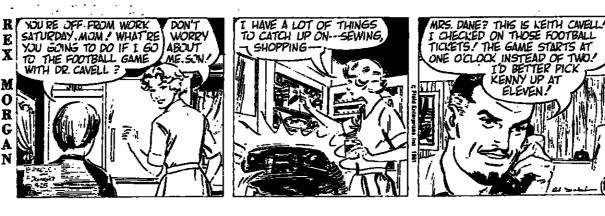
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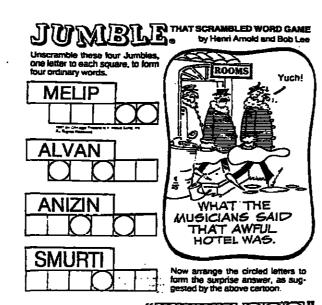












Print answer here: A ... (...) (Answers tementow Yesterday's Jumples, JUROR WAKEN DROPSY HIATUS Answer What the architect turned actor certainly knew how to do—DRAW HOUSES

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris



PSSST...DON'T LET HER TALK TO YOUR PLANTS, MR.WILSON . SHE'LL PUT 'EM TO SLEEP!"

BOOKS

ONLINESS By Dave Smith. 262 pp. \$12.95.

Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 70803.

Reviewed by Robert Wilson

A T 6 feet 10 inches and nearly 300 pounds. Billy Luke Thomson, the protagonist in "Onliness," Dave Smith's first novel, is, like the father he never knew, a big man. Like his father before him, Billy Luke intends to join the Coast Guard. But unlike Big Jack Thomson, who died trying to rescue a boatload of girls off Kitty Hawk, N.C., Billy Luke has a knack for survival. Perhaps it is his innocence that protects him from the many dangers he encounters in this novel. He survives not by his wits but by his unwittingness, just as a baby can fall many stories from an apart-

ment building window and live.

Billy Luke avoids his father's fate the day he sets off for the Coast Guard recruiter in Wilmington and ends up in an Army recruitment office ends up in an Army recruitment office in Raleigh. When an obliging fellow recruit points out his mistake ("Jesus, you ain't only big as a friggin' elephant but also is as dumb. Boy they raise some dumb s--- in the South. You are in the U.S. of A's Army, when the south is the second bird because the second state of the second friend."). Billy Luke sends him home on medical discharge and lands him-self in a disciplinary unit ("Man shouldn't bust his fellow man like you done"). There he is assigned to a ser-geant who doubles as the post track coach, a man of rare vision who realizes immediately that Billy Luke's calling is as a shot putter, and that is the role in which Billy Luke plays out his brief, Vietnam-era Army career.

Upon his discharge, Billy Luke.

hitchhiking he does not know where gets a ride with a man of even rarer vision, Tom Zucold, who in the long run will change Billy Luke's life, and within moments changes his name:
"That is some mother handshake

you got there, sport,' Tom Zucold

HORE WALE

"Name not sport,' he answered.
"Name not sport,' he answered.
"Bet me it ain't. Didn't think it was,' Tom Zucold said... Name must be The Grip."

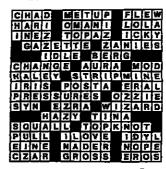
Tom Zucold takes The Grip home with him to Chapel, Va. (a semi-fictional place occupying the same geo-graphical space in the Virginia Tide-water as the town of Poquoson), water as the town of roquoson), where Tom Zucold runs the Bowie Garage, routinely sticking what customers come his way. The Grip accepts a job as apprentice mechanic and unhydraulic lift, and is paid in Gatorade, fish and grits, and a piece of Tom Zucold's dream of salvation and later of acceptance.

and, later, of apocalypse.

I've barely made a dent in the plot, but it is early in "Onliness" that Smith and his characters are most appealing. The profane, mindless, say-what patter of The Grip and Tom Zu-cold is delightful, especially in its gentle parody of a way of speaking that actually exists, and that is itself parodic and full of humor.

In choosing characters who are not particularly articulate, Smith has created a problem for himself: how to make their speech and thought both interesting and plausible. His solution is clever, I think; their language is rich in the metaphor of what they know best, the automobile. When a whore on wheels shows up at the Bowie Ga-rage to get her pleasure bus fixed. The Grip thinks of her like this: "[Her] hair was black and her eyes were al-most Pontiac Grand Prix Almond. but not exactly. Her skin wasn't exactly Cadillac Ermine either. And those lips, well, the paint manuals just did not have a color like that. As she circled him, he thought mohair. He wasn't sure what mohair was but Tom Zucold told him that fine Cadillacs used to have it for seats.... The woman was the closest thing to mohair that The Grip could imagine." But an even better woman comes

Solution to Previous Puzzle



along the daughter of one of Chapel's first families. Christened Promise Muddleman, divorced from Butch Land, she stops by the Bowie Garage one day and offers The Grip a ride on her pink Harley Davidson, which, he soon learns, she likes to drive at better than 100 mph. His first time out with a woman and he almost makes it to the promised land, but he is not to make it with Promise Land until their

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next date.

Some of us cannot get enough of this sort of low humor, but it is not long before Dave Smith, whose 10th long before Dave Smith, whose 10th book of poetry is also being published this month, and whose reputation as a poet is good and getting better, moves on to more serious suff. Tom Zucold is not just your average crooked garageman; he is a man with a plan. The Carolina Kid, an aging, itinerant hustler at pool, is expected to make an appearance at the Virginia Beach Moose Hall, and Tom Zucold aims to bet his every cent on him. His faith in the Carolina Kid is blind and perfervid, and when he tells The Grip that the CK has "been known to carpenter some," a suspicion is born, and sudsome," a suspicion is born, and sud-denly a lot of perverse Christian alle-gory begins to get in the way of a per-fectly good story. You could try to ig-nore it, as I did, but when at book's end The Grip is back on the road with a child named Faith (who has Down's syndrome; tell me what that signifies), it gets pretty difficult.

Paranoid Fantasy

The first half of "Onliness" is spent in expectation of the Carolina Kid, but his coming turns out to be a disas-ter. Tom Zucold and The Grip lose their money and are lucky not to lose their lives, victims of the CK and the whore on wheels. In the second half of the novel, Tom Zucold, his faith gone, is consumed by an unpleasant and overlong paranoid fantasy. He forti-fies the Bowie Garage against The Committee (actually the Chapel Gar-den Club, chaired by Promise Land), which he thinks is out to get him and which he thinks is out to get him and his property. The Grip becomes a sol-dier again in this battle of Bowie Garage, and is joined at arms by a black state trooper (there's a fanciful detail, for the Virginia of a decade ago) named Trooper Drilling, a marvelous, farcical character who enlivens the book's final chapter.

Any comic writing about the South must submit to comparison with the blessed trinity of modern southern fic-tion writers: Faulkner, Flannery O'Connor and Eudora Welty. Smith can't hold his own in the company, of course (who can?), but his intentions are as literary as theirs. The problem is that "Onliness" does not hold together as a novel; its pieces just don't fit as they ought to. Nonetheless, many of those pieces shine with Dave Smith's clearness and sparkle with: Smith's cleverness and sparkle with his humor, and I won't soon forget the hours I've spent at Bowie Garage.

Robert Wilson is an assistant editor of The Washington Post's Book World.

D'Oyly Carte Gets A Financial Boost With Tour of U.S.

The Associated Press

LONDON — The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, which has per-formed Gilbert and Sullivan operettas for more than a century and is now facing a financial crisis, has been awarded a lucrative tour of the U.S. East Coast. It was the second boost to the company's future this month.

The tour, arranged by the Schubert Organization in New York, is to follow the company's winter season at the Adelphi Theater here.

Peter Riley, the company's deputy general manager, said Wednesday: The Adelphi season looked like

The group's financial crisis erupted when Britain's State Arts Council rejected a recommendation to provide the company with financing of £50,000 (about \$91,500) a year. Earlier this month, D'Oyly Carte received a £100,000 check from a British-based

BRIDGE

NELL, NE'RE

TRYING TO AVOID THAT KIND OF SOCIAL

WHEN a player picks up the hand of a lifetime, which is usually a mass of high cards with a probable slam in view at the start, he can expect the bidding and play to be relatively straightforward. The chances are that his partner's hand will have little relevance in the bidding and the play.

But there are exceptions. Consider, for example, the diagramed deal. The opening bid of two clubs was strong and artificial. North doubled the overcall of two spades to indicate

a hand that was suitable for defense but would be useless in another con-But at this vulnerability, South was

NORTH **♠**A9862 0742 **EAST** ◆Q10 ♥Q1094 ◆1095 **◆**KJ7543 **⊽86** ¢863 4 169 **\$**8763 SOUTH (D) ♦— VAKJ3 **AKQJ ♣**AKQJ5 North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South 24 34 24 Dbl. Pass Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass 54

Pass Pass West led the club ten.

By Alan Truscott not willing to settle for a penalty. He expected to bring home a vulnerable

.

slam, and he persevered with forcing bids to land in six clubs. Clearly South has 12 tricks, but

equally clearly one of them, the spade ace, will wither on the vine unless the defenders oblige South by leading West did not oblige. He led a trump, and when South won, he had an interesting planning problem. The

simple way was to draw trumps and lead hearts from the top, hoping that the queen would fall or that the suit would split evenly. But there was a much better play, and South found it. He drew trumps, cashed all his diamond winners and

played the heart ace. Then he led a low heart. This offered a number of chances. The slam would be safe if the queen appeared, or if West won the trick, or East began with five hearts or two

As it happened, East was able to win with the heart nine and lead the ten. This was the only way to give South a problem, but he was able to solve it. West was known to have be gun with five cards in the minor suits, at least two hearts and at least five spades. Was his 13th card the heart queen or a sixth spade?

With a five-card spade suit, West might have chosen to pass. But with six-card suit, his action was clear. So South played West for an origin holding of six spades and finessed the heart jack to make his slam.

Expos Take NL East Lead

MONTREAL - Montreal replaced St. Louis at the top of the National League East Wednesday, and the races tightened in all three other major league divisions. Oakand joined Kansas Ciry in first place in the American League West, Boston closed to half a game whind Detroit in the AL East, and in the AL East, and in the AL East, and in the NL West.

In Montreal, pinch hitter Jerry white, batting for winning pitcher Grant Jackson, homered with one out in the minth to give the Expos a 1.2 victory over Pittsburgh.

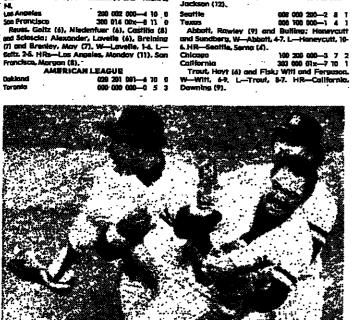
Phillies 9. Cardinals 4

In St. Louis, Gary Matthews and Mike Schmidt each drove in three runs to lead Philadelphia to a 4 defeat of the Cardinals, who shoped half a game behind Mon-mal and have now lost five times a six games.

Cubs 2. Mets 1 In Chicago, Ivan DeJesus three runs and Wayne Gross add-

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

rsh 010 001 000—2 4 0 of 000 100 011—3 9 0 en and Pena ; Sanderson, Jackson (8) and Ramos (7), W—Jackson, 2-2, L—Rhoden, Alinesoto
Kenses City
000 201 000—2 7 11
Redfern, Corbett (8) and Watten, W-Redfern,
Marita (7), Rrett (8) and Watten, W-Redfern,
7-8, L.—Jones, 5-2, HRs—Minnesoto, Engle (3).
Kansas City, Alkens (16).
Milwaukee white (3). 904 011 003-0 12 1 900 002 101-4 9 1 St. Louis 900 012 101—4 y 1 Notes, Lyle (7) and Soons; Martin, DeLson (4), Other (7), Martinez (8), Bair (9) and Porter, W.—Notes, 2-2, L.—Martin, 4-5, HRs.—Philadel-phia, Martiness (8), Davis (2), 008 000 007—1 4 7 000 200 00x—2 4 2 lane (5), Searage (6), Leach (8) and Atlantor 010 200 800—3 6 0 Hustrian 000 001 000—1 3 6 Mahler card Sincitro; Niektro, Sormbito (7), smith (9) and Ashby, W—Mohler, 6-6, L—Niekro, N., us Angeles 200 002 000—4 10 0 3an Proncisco 300 014 00x—8 11 0 Reuss. Golfz (6), Niederifuer (6), Casilhio (8) and Schoschia: Alexander, Lavelle (6), Breining (7) and Brentey, May (7), W—Lavelle, 1-d. L—Saftz, 2-S. HRs—Los Angeles, Mondoy (11), San Proncisco, Margan (8).



Yankee teammates carry Reggie Jackson away from the fray.

By Jim Murray

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Some years ago I

wrote a futuristic piece in which Olympic

Games took place at an undisclosed site,

and the principals were spirited to the venue

in bulletproof cars and the contests were beamed out to the world via a security-tight

group of TV specialists. There were no spec-tators, officials, autograph seekers, photo-

graphers, reporters. Only armed guards, Secret Service, and participants. No one else knew to the nearest continent where the

Well, there was some discussion as to

whether that picture was overdrawn. I con-ceded that it probably was, but that the

broad outlines were accurate. The intrusion

Games were being played.

tripled and scored on an error and Steve Henderson singled in the Cubs other run to beat New York. back the five-hit pitching of Rick 2-1, as Mike Krukow limited the Mets to two hits in eight innings.

Braves 3, Astros 1 In Houston, Rick Mahler pitched a three-hitter and slugged

a two-run double as Atlanta beat Reds 5, Padres 1 In San Diego, George Foster and Junior Kennedy each drove in a pair of runs to lead Cincinnati

and Frank Pastore to a 5-1 victory over San Diego.

Giants 8, Dodgers 4 In San Francisco, a bases-loaded single by Enos Cabell capped a four-run sixth inning that helped the Giants beat Los Angeles, 8-4.

In New York, a Reggie Jackson homer off John Denny with one on in the fourth gave the Yankees a 6-A's 6, Blue Jays 0 I lead over the Indians, and this was the final score, but bench-In the American League, in To-ronto, Keith Drumright tripled in

clearing brawls stole the show.

The first followed a brushback pitch against Jackson in the second mning. The next time Jackson came to bat he smacked the home run, rounded the bases, then charged Denny as the benches cleared again. Jackson was carried from the field by teammates Bob-by Brown and Oscar Gamble. Jackson and Denny were ejected.

Langford, as Oakland blanked the

Blue Jays, 6-0, for a sweep of a

Red Sox 11, Brewers 5

In Boston, a grand slam by Gary Allenson highlighted an eight-run seventh inning that carried the Red Sox to an 11-5 victory over

Orioles 1, Tigers 0

shut out Detroit on three hits and

became the major leagues first 14-game winner after a leadoff home run by Jim Dwyer in the minth

Yankees 6, Indians 1

gave the Orioles a 1-0 victory.

In Baltimore, Dennis Martinez

three-game series.

Milwaukee.

Mariners 2, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, Glenn Abbott allowed three hits in 81/2 innings and Paul Serna, brought up from the Mexican League, atoned for an error with a home run as Seattle defeated Texas, 2-1.

Twins 6, Royals 2

In Kansas City, Dave Engle homered in the first inning and knocked in the go-ahead run in the 080 100 000—1 9 1 112 200 00x—6 11 2 fifth with a sacrifice fly, and Minnesota beat the Royals, 6-2. It was Kansas City's fourth loss in the five games

Angels 7, White Sox 3 In Anaheim, Calif., Brian Downing hit a three-rum homer in the third inning and rookie Mike Witt pitched a seven-hitter as the Angels downed Chicago, 7-3.



.60 .595 .561 .524 .512 .295 Disguised Troopers Around the Proscenium, and Politics Everywhere



Eamonn Coghlan contributing to congestion on Fifth Avenue.

Olympic Panel Seeks Open Games

right to receive it."

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany — Talks that could lead to pro-fessional and amateur athletes competing in the Olympic Games are under way at the 11th Olympic

While speakers from the Inter-national Olympic Committee, the national Olympic committees and the international sports federations deliver speeches about the problems of the Games, IOC mempers are studying proposals for open Olympics.

A plan prepared by the IOC's Eligibility Commission keeps the door closed on money prizes in the Games. It proposes that all ath-letes, whether professional or amateur, be allowed to compete in the Games for medals only. The IOC could approve the plan next week in time to change the whole character of the Games in Los Angeles in 1984.

A report from the commission. which is chaired by Willi Danme of West Germany, speaks of the changes that have come over the world sports scene. It says sports meets have multiplied, standards have risen and athletes have to prepare more intensively for top-class competition, often training many

Money 'Not Degrading'

"The true amateur cannot be identified with the present-day champion." the report says. It draws conclusions about fi-

nancial rewards for athletes that would have astounded the late Avery Brundage, president of the IOC from 1952 to 1972, and others who have upheld the ideals of am-

proscenium for making a political state-

ment, the Olympics was the Palace. They

used to shoot archdukes, now they shoot

Russia for invading Afghanistan, did he call out the Marines? No, he boycotted the

Olympics. He got the world's attention, and

never mind the boycott was silly and inef-fectual. Never mind that one year later, al-

most to the day, a U.S. track team would

take the field in a meet on Russian soil

The first three rows of Lenin Stadium in

loscow last summer were taken up with

Red Army troopers. They wore warm-up

suits and gay caps, but they were the same tough guys who drove tanks through the streets of Prague.

The South African rugby team might cause more mischief to the Olympic move-

ment than Carter, Carlos or Yasser Arafat

(who, by the way, was an honored guest at the Moscow Olympics). In 1976, just be-

When Jimmy Carter sought to punish

pole vaulters.

against Russian athletes.

declared, the athrete has every The report asserts that presentday athletes are not amateurs and at the same time are not true professionals. "They are simply paid

athletes," it says. In an effort to reconcile this situation with the old Olympic ideals. the commission recommended the adoption of two principles: total unselfishness by athletes, and an absolute ban on commercial interference in the Olympics. Daume's commission proposed

that participation in the Olympics be open, without any form of discrimination. But the athlete would compete for medals-only.

Carter Attacked

"By trying to win it, he will prove his identity with the Olympic ideal," the report said. "He will enhance his reputation and his supremacy, and his future income."

The International Amateur Athletic Federation, at its congress in Rome last month, made no secret of athletes who take under-thetable payments. It said there was an accepted going rate for Olym-pic medalists and European champions at various meets. John Holt, secretary general of

the IAAF, is among speakers scheduled at the congress. Another is Lance Cross of New Zealand, a member of the IOC's executive board, who has long campaigned for cleaning up hypocrisy in sport.

Decisions can only be made after the congress by the IOC, which meets next week. The IOC also has to decide where to stage the 1988 Olympics. Seoul is reported to be ateurism.

"Money itself is not degrading unless it is wrongly acquired," the Summer Games against the Japanese industrial city of Nagoya.

played South Africa, the entire continent of

Africa withdrew from the Games. This year

Russia is itching to avenge the Carter insult.

the 1984 Games? The same as at the last

four Olympics — security. There was the Mexican Army lined solidly along the route to Aztec Stadium in 1968. And the secret

police in the pansy-blue and white disguises at Munich in 1972. And the Montreal police

who almost outnumbered the spectators in 1976. I don't know what Red Army privates

on active duty get in the way of pay, but Moscow looked like an occupied city in

Track and field fans want to be concerned

with non-winning times in the 400, or strate-

gy in the pole vault, not Namibia. But sepa-

rate sports from politics and diplomacy?

Take tides out of the ocean first. The fact is, politics was already a part of sport when the Christians played the lions.

1980. It had to cost a great deal.

And what will be the biggest expense of

Lord Killanin, the former presi dent of the International Olympic Committee, made a sharp attack on former President Carter Thursday. Recalling the problems during his tenure, Killanin denounced the U.S.-led boycott of the Moscow

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

interrupted Eamonn Coghlan's re-

verie Tuesday. He was running

down Fifth Avenue when the driv-

er swerved into the right lane, forcing Coghlan to slow down.

trim man with the 'Discover Ire-

land" T-shirt was one of the

world's best milers with the

world's best indoor time, 3:50.6,

clocked last winter in San Diego. But the driver probably would

have cut off Coghlan even if he

von't have to face that Saturday."

rerouted for a crucial hour as the

first Fifth Avenue Mile is held.

runners can come within a few

Saturday the buses will be

had known.

The driver didn't know that the

NEW YORK - A blue city bus

Games last year.
"Little did we realize that the Olympic movement and the Olympic competitors were to be sacrificed by the ill-advised, unprepared action of the president of the United States of America, who endeavored to sabotage the Olympic games in Moscow - the Olympic games, the property of us all here and not that of the Soviet Union," Killanin told the congress. "I am glad to say this failed, and I believe the attempt is regretted by all concerned."

U.S. Body Goes Open

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) - The Athletics Congress, the governing body of amateur track and field in the United States, confirmed Wednesday that it has decided to allow competition between amateurs and professionals in domestic track and field and road racing. Peter Cava, director of information for TAC, said it rescinded its

'contamination rule" after gaining approval at the IAAF meeting in The contamination rule says

that an athlete who knowingly competes against a professional can lose his amateur standing.

a surface normally reserved for way to run a race that has never motor vehicles. Saturday, instead of dealing. with taxi drivers doing their best homicidal Robert DeNiro imita-tion behind the wheel and motor-

ists racing through red lights and

Coming: The Worldly Mile

cyclists whizzing against traffic and people walking dogs the size of mountain lions and namies wheeling perambulators — all of which Coghlan handled with swivel-hipped aplomb Tuesday — he will merely be facing Steve Scott, John Walker, Thomas Wes-singhage, Sydney Maree and other

Coghlan has faced them all be-fore. With his travel-poster looks "They've got their job to do," Coghlan said during a break in his sprints up and down the avenue. "I and his four victories in five Wanamaker miles, he is the darling of the New York indoor track circuit — the Chairman of the Boards, everybody calls him.

Street Wise

from 82d Street to 62d Street. Coghlan is predicting a 3:50 time, even though Steve Ovett had to cancel Tuesday because of illness. Coghlan grew up in Dublin, attended Villanova and recently re-turned to New York to work for In a year when 3:50 has been brothe Irish Tourism Board. At first ken regularly on the European cir-cuit, such a time would not be starhe and his wife, Yvonne, stayed in Manhattan, and Coghlan trained tling, except to show that great

"I love running in the cities," he said. "I love observing the stores, the buildings, the nice girls walk-ing ahead of you, if my wife doesn't kill me for saying that I love the gentle and elegant side streets near Fifth Avenue, the East River Drive. I love running at dusk particularly."

But more recently still, the

Coghlans took a house in the sub-urb of Rye, N.Y., to accommodate Suzanne, nearly 3 years old, and Earnonn, 2½ months old, so Coghlan now does most of his training in suburban streets. "I probably know Rye better than most people who live there," he said. "I see the town at 10 miles

Coghlan spent the summer racing in Europe and had not found time for workouts on Fifth Avenue until Tuesday, when he started pounding out miles, up and down the avenue on unforgiving pavement used by oil-dripping cars and

Like a Carnival

He began in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with colored banners advertising the shows within. The Empire State Building jutted into the southward sky, and the windows of lush apartment houses glistened with teases of afternoon sun.

Coghlan said he was not think-ing of the power and the glory of this awesome mile. He was watching the buses and the pavement. As he raced downtown. Central Park on his right, the Frick Museum on his left, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations on his right with the words "Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself" facing the street, he was analyzing the best

been held before.

"Nobody's ever run a mile like this on a city street," he said later. I couldn't compare it to the two Olympic Games I was in where it's the culmination of four years of training. It's really like a carni-

val. But it could be a great race.
"I think it's possible to run as fast on Fifth Avenue as on a quar-ter-mile track. It is very difficult to judge distances on a point-to-point race. On a track, you start fast, you pace yourself, you sprint at the end. But on a point-to-point race, it's a sprint from beginning to end. With all the boys running here Saturday, you could have quite a sprint. It's deceptive. Anyone could win it. We could run at a 3:50-3:55 pace."

Even without taxis and buses, Fifth Avenue would seem to be a dangerous course for men on foot, racing at a pace faster than a four-minute mile. Coghlan's steps covered manhole covers, slick with oil and water, slight depressions, pebbles and grit. And the road itself is banked, to allow water to run to

the sides.
"All roads are built like that,"
Coghlan said. "If you run close to the sidewalk, one leg would be lower than the other. You'd be better off running on the crown. Yeah, I think the boys will be trying to get to the center. That will be like the inside lane on a track. But, on the other hand, if a guy can't get to the middle, he doesn't have to run any further to pass somebody. On a regular quar-ter-mile track, you run 8 yards further in the second lane than you do in the inside lane. It's harder to pass. Here, you won't have to go further to pass somebody. That's why I think we'll have good times.

Leaning Out the Windows "I'm not worried about the sur-

face. There might be some potholes, but you'd feel them more in a taxi than on foot. Besides, you can see where your feet are going in a race. You can avoid a hole or

Coghlan acknowledged that the fumes from the buses bothered him Tuesday, but he noted that they would not be present Saturday. Instead there could be 100,000 fans on sidewalks, in bleachers and leaning out of apartment windows.

Coghlan expects that many of these people will be rooting for him. Just as New York rivals San Juan for the number of Puerto Rican residents and Jerusalem for the number of Jewish residents, it is a city with one of the world's

largest Irish populations.
"I don't know if I'll be the favor ite in the race," Coghlan said, "but I expect I'll be the hometown favorite. There's an awful lot of Irish say I'm under a litle bit of pressure

China Returns to Major Soccer With a Tie

China to a 0-0 tie here Thursday center in Peking for more than a and gained a valuable point away month before Thursday's match. from home, in a World Cup soccer qualifying match before a capacity crowd of 63,000 at Workers' Stadicause the New Zealand rugby team had dience of 100 million.

This was the first match in the Asia-Oceania group, which also contains Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Two of the four countries will qualify for the final phase in Spain

After an absence of 25 years, China rejoined the International Football Federation last year. In December and January the Chinese beat Hong Kong, Macao, North Korea, Japan and Singapore to qualify for the Asia-Oceania playoffs.

Coach Sun Yongshun has expressed confidence that as the sport increases in popularity here, players and talent will emerge naturally, as they did in pingpong. The present mood is a change from the Maoist days when the sports philosophy was friendship first, competition second."

PEKING — New Zealand held trained at a government sports Earlier in the year they toured Europe, winning all five games against West German clubs but losing, 2-1, to Benfica in Portugal. Thursday's match aroused so

much excitement that Peking's principal newspaper felt it necessary to warn fans against unruly behavior. Officials said they could have sold five times the 63,000 tickets. Foreigners were pestered by Peking friends for tickets.

Each team plays the other twice. at home and away. The Chinese will play in Auckland Oct. 3. The China-Saudi Arabia matches will be played in Kuala Lumpur be-

Holmes-Snipes Title Fight

United Press International PITTSBURGH — Larry Holmes will defend his World Boxing Council heavyweight title against undefeated Renaldo Snipes here Nov. 6, a spokesman for Pitts-burgh's Civic Arena announced

Thursday.

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cause the two countries do not have diplomatic relations.

West Germany Wins

BOCHUM, West Germany (UPI) — West Germany crushed Finland, 7-1, in a World Cup qualifying match Wednesday night.

Russia Launches Drive To Popularize Sports

Reuters MOSCOW - The Soviet Union Thursday announced a campaign to change the elitist image of Sovi-et sport. A decree published in Pravda said mass sport is needed to improve defense capability and combat "smoking, drunkenness and other harmful habits and inclinations" among youth.

The decree ordered sports centers, stadiums and swimming pools to make their facilities available to the general public for up to a half of every day. Schools are to introduce morning gymnastics sessions and monthly "sport and health" days.

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Whisked Into Racine, Play Secret Match."

An international rugby game scheduled for Chicago had to be smuggled to Wisconsin.

To foil protestors who threatened to dis-

rupt Saturday's game, the time and location

of the match were kept secret," the wire ser-

vices said. "The president of the Racine rug-

by club said he was not notified till 9 p.m.

Friday that his club would play host. Ticket-holders were notified to drive to a restaurant

parking lot just across the Illinois-Wisconsin border where they were given further in-

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The Secret of Firing

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — I have never been able to fire anybody and, as a result, promotions have always passed me by. This is why I sought out George Steinbrenner, the owner of the New York Yankees.

Naturally, I had expected to meet an ogre, and so, was delighted by the charm with which he received my pro-posal. "Mr. want to study fur-ing, and I want to study under the

best man in the field. Will you help me learn?" instead of the

tirade I anticipated, these words produced a strange silence during which his eyes moistened and he struggled to hold back emotion. At length he said, "The best.... Nobody's ever said anything like that about me before."

"Oh, you have a good heart, Mr. Steinbrenner. I can see that I know you'll help me, sir."

He dabbed at his eyes with a handkerchief. "I haven't been all torn up inside like this since the time they took away my teddy bear," he said, picking up the phone and asking his receptionist

"Yes, Mr. Steinbrenner?" said the receptionist, "You're fired," he

"May I ask why?" "For letting in people who re-mind me of the time they took my teddy bear away. I can't run a baseball team while I'm wondering whatever happened to that dear little old teddy bear of mine."

When the receptionist had gone, I expressed admiration for the ease and rapidity with which he had conducted the firing. "Why, the re-ceptionist didn't even call you a brute or an ingrate," I said.

"She didn't dare," said Stein-brenner. "If she had, she would have blown her chances of managing the Yankees." I couldn't believe that after fir-

he would hire her back to manage

ing her from a receptionist's job,

He dialed the phone. "I'm calling a sportswriter pal," he whispered. Then:

"This is George, Sol... Yeah, terrible about that last road trip. I've got it from the horse's mouth the Yankees are looking for a new manager. . . . Don't quote

He hung up. I felt radiant with hero worship. Steinbrenner was not only going to fire the manager; he was letting me see how he did it.
That will be headlines in the paper tomorrow," I said.

"You bet your sweet patootie," he said. "It'll put the Yankees back on Page I, stir up the fans, get the turnstiles clicking. When you fire somebody, son, fire with a purpose. It's good for the box office."

I saw this was the moment to push my case. "If it's not asking too much," I said, "could I come in some day and fire somebody for you while you watched me to make sure I'm doing it right?"

He rose from his desk and embraced me. "I like you, kid. You could be good, really good," he said. "I'm putting you on the pay-roll as junior assistant in charge of minor firings. Be in here tomorrow morning early and I'll let you fire a couple of peanut vendors.

I reported early the next morn-ing. Steinbrenner stood behind me to observe my technique. The first peanut vendor was a small cuddly fellow with plump, round cheeks and a great deal of hair. "Vendor," I snarled, and then

paused. "Yes, sir. Bag of peanuts, sir?" "What are you waiting for?" asked Steinbrenner. "Give him the

"I can't," I said. "Can't! Why not?"

"He reminds me of my dear old teddy bear," I said.

I heard Steinbrenner snuffle and suppress a sob. Then: "Nobody can talk about teddy bears around me and get away with it," he said in a voice hoarse with sorrow. You're fired."

I was leaving the stadium when a guard said Steinbrenner wanted me on the phone. "Give me your phone number, kid," he said. "I'm

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Donald Barthelme

'I Do Write Very Peculiar Things'

By Michiko Kakucani

New York Times Service

TEW YORK — In one of Donald Barthelme's earliest stories the narrator says: "I am free associating, brilliantly, orilliantly, to put you into the problem. Or for feet of beginn your missible?" fear of boring you: which?"

A similar question has often been asked of

Barthelme's own work, and readers of his short stories — a selection of which was just published by Putnam — seem to be sharply divided. To some he has infused new life into fiction, echieving the resonance of myth while at the same time raising important questions about the nature and limits of art. To others he is simply a clever stylist, more interested in tiresome and coldly calculat word games than matters of moral import.

Whichever view a reader adopts, one thing remains quite clear: along with such writers as William Gass, John Barth and Thomas Pynchon, Barthelme, at age 50, has taken the art of fiction and made it new. He has done away with traditional narrative, abandoned the pretense of trying to achieve lifelikeness in his fiction and employed a variety of Brechtian devices to make the reader re-examine his relationship with the printed word.

Fantasy and Satire

Using fantasy and satire to heighten reality, Barthelme takes artifacts from contemporary life and myth and combines them in verbal collages that bear a curious resemblance to the work of such visual Surrealists as Magritte. His characters — from the Three Musketeers to Batman to Robert Kennedy — are drawn from popular culture as well as history and are often subjected to strange and startling transformations. His controversial novella, "Snow White," for instance, depicted the heroine as surrounded by seven libidinous dwarfs.

The style in the stories is similarly eclectic: one consists of a single sentence without a subject; another, of 100 numbered phrases. For Barthelme, whose colloquial locution

and cordial manner belie a certain willful formality, such narrative approaches are well suited to the times. The fragments in his sto-ries serve as a means of depicting contemporary disorder, the references to myth and the literary allusions as footholds on the slippery vastness of modern life.

"In earlier times people could attempt to explain everything," he said in an interview. "Today there is too much to explain. The effort would be fruitless. So you have to try and do something else. For me it's more attempting to deal with parts instead of attempting to deal with the whole."

"I grew up with disjunction — political and cultural," he continued. "Most of my

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

growing up was done during World War II, when incredible things were happening and the world was turning upside down. Events seemed full of contradiction, and then things seemed full of contradiction, and then things got worse, in some sense, from there. Look at what's happening today: First we have the president shot; then we have the pope shot. How much can the mind take in? . . . It hurts the brain when he's shot. But we've suddenly had to think all these unthinkable things." things.

Certainly all manner of unthinkable things occur in Barthelme's stories. In "The Presi dent," a 48-inch-high commander in chief causes an epidemic of fainting spells around the country, and in "The Party" King Kong, who also happens to be an adjunct professor of art history at Rutgers, makes his entrance through a window. Frequently, the events are not only surreal but, as in Kafka's work, slightly sinister as well: a huge balloon spreads northward across Manhattan; a university is threatened by porcupines. Indeed, such events attest to Barthelme's own somewhat depressive view of a mechanical, deter-

ministic world. "What we don't know as citizens is a large part of our reality," he said earnestly. "Peo-ple are making decisions for us about things that have to do with our lives and deaths, and we read about these things in the papers. We are not consulted. The government doesn't ask me what we should do about the MX missile. It only asks me to help pay for it. Most of our reality is imposed on us."

Air of Helplessness

In many Barthelme stories there is also an air of helplessness — helplessness that tends to make people neutralize their despair through what one character calls "emotional cost control." Too sophisticated for feelings, too educated for faith, most of Barthelme's narrators seem virtually devoid of psychological depth. Their voices are flat and alienat-

ed, their vision safely ironic.

Although Bartbelme maintains that he is deeply involved emotionally in every story he writes, he adds that he has made an aesthetic choice of distance and detachment. "I think it's the way it ought to be done," he said. "I think I like a decent distance between the writing and the reader. There's a kind of decorum governing everything I've written." In both its coolness of tone and oddness of

shape, Barthelme's fiction owes a certain debt to modern art, and he noted that his interest in form did develop during his childhood in Texas. "My father was an architect, a modern architect," he said.

For all his avant-garde inclinations, though, Barthelme began his writing career in a most traditional way: he edited newspa-



Author Barthelme

pers at both his high school and the University of Houston, and he later took a job as a reporter in Houston. "If you wanted to write fiction you first went to work at a newspaper because that's what Hemingway had done," he recalled. "It may seem odd to say Hemingway was a great influence on me, but he was. He taught me a lot about compression and sentence rhythms."

For nearly a decade Barthelme struggled to find a suitable approach to fiction, and much of what he wrote during those years, he said, was "terrible — it was garbage." Then, in the early 1960s, something seemed to click, and his work began appearing in The New Yorker. Collected in 1964 under the title "Come Back, Dr. Caligari," the stories elicited a somewhat mystified response. Barthelme was criticized for being glib, for substituting one-liners for insight, for being too concerned with formalistic design. They are criticisms he has since acknowledged. He has also tried in recent years to suppress his pen-chant for parody and typographical play, he

Return to Teaching

This fall Barthelme will return to Texas to teach writing at the University of Houston, and he plans to finish a new novel, tentatively titled "Ghosts." Whatever misgivings he may have about his use of jokes and parody, he said he had no plans to alter his narrative strategy substantially or to experiment with more traditional forms. Some of his stories, he said, "might be irritating or involve more work than people want to do — I do write very peculiar things — but it's not noncon-formity for nonconformity's sake." He went on: "It's the idea of asserting an idea of beauty or rightness, of having a little room to say I think this is the way something should be. And to me that is a great joy and privi-

Convict-Author Abbota PEOPLE: Convict-Authorities a

Convict-turned-writer Jack Henry Abbott, who won freedom and literary fame with the aid of author Norman Mailer, is being held with-out bail in New Orleans after armed sheriff's deputies surprised Abbott at his \$4-an-hour job as an Abbott at his 54-at-hold foo as an oilfield roustabout in Morgan City, La. He is wanted in New York for questioning in the stabbing death of a young actor. The 37-year-old convict became the toast of New York's literary set this summer with his book, "In the Belly of the Beast," a series of letters written to Mailer that describe in grim detail Abbott's years in prison since age 12 for crimes ranging from armed robbery to murder. Mailer was instrumental in winning Abbott's release from prison to a halfway house in Mantenan The Policies Priza winning hattan. The Pulitzer Prize winning anthor had agreed to give his con-vict-protégé a \$150-a-week job as a "secretary on literary matters."
Abbott, however, fled after the
July 18 stabbing death of Richard Adan, 22, an aspiring playwright who was working as a waiter at a restaurant near the halfway house. Abbott has not been formally charged in the slaying but he was seen arguing with Adan about the use of the restaurant toilet minutes before the fatal stabbing. Scott Meredith, literary agent for both Mailer and Abbott, said the novelist, who is in Utah for the filming of his prize-winning book "The Executioner's Song," knew of Ab-bott's arrest but had no immediate nent. Federal marshals had been trailing Abbott for two weeks after informants tipped authorities that he was in the New Orleans area, where he worked at odd jobs ranging from a "Lucky Dog" ven-dor in the French Quarter to an oil

Seven Secret Service agents who guarded President Reagan during the March 30 assassination will share \$45,000 in awards. Secret Service Director H. Street Knight will present four of the agents with \$10,000 each for their acts of valor when Reagan was shot. The agents getting \$10,000 each are Jerry Parr, D.V. McCarthy, Tim McCar-thy and Ray Shaddick. Parr was the agent who pushed Reagan toward the back seat of the presidential limousine as six shots were fired. The Secret Service report on the awards said the bullet that

field roustabout under the name of

Jack Eastman, Meredith said Ab-

bott's "In the Belly of the Beast" has already earned \$100,000 and

its projected earnings should reach \$250,000.

struck Reagan apparently hit him as the agent was shoving him into the car. D.V. McCarthy was the first law enforcement officer to reach John Hinckley, who has been charged with the shooting. The agent pulled Hinckley down as he continued to squeeze the trigger on an empty gun, according to the Treasury Department's official review of the incident. The third bullet fired struck special agent Tim McCarthy in the chest as he turned toward the sound of the shots, screening the president with raised arms. Agent Shaddick and Parr escorted Reagan into the hospital, carrying him into the emergency room after his knees buckled. Two other agents, including the driver of the presidential limousine will get \$2,000, and a seventh agent \$1,000.

For the first time since it began three decades ago, the Miss World pageant in November will award £1,000 (about \$1,800) "Queen of Beauty titles to winners from five continents. Eric Morley, who runs the contest with his wife. Julia. said winners from Africa, Asia. Europe, the Americas and Oceania will be chosen along with the traditional Miss World in the competi-tion Nov. 12 at London's Royal Albert Hall. He said the naming of regional winners was a "business decision" and had nothing to do with last week's Miss Zimbabwe contest in which a 24-year-old black woman, Julieth Nayathi, was crowned amid allegations that the event was rigged to favor a black contestant. Judges denied the charges. The Salisbury event was a preliminary to the Miss World

Britain's Prince Andrew piloted a helicopter that rescued a sailor swept into the sea from the deck of a submarine, the Defense Ministry reported. The 21-year-old second son of Queen Elizabeth II, who is serving a 12-year commission in the navy, was piloting a Sea King helicopter while taking part in a training exercise in the Firth of Clyde seaway outside the western Scottish port of Glasgow. A ministry spokesman said that during the exercise the sailor, John Hendren. was swept by a wave from the deck of the submarine Ocelot into the sea. The prince followed 1 rescue instructions and h overhead. Hendren was at to a line by another member air crew and taken up into the copter by a winch after sever

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